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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXIII, No. 21

Section 1

October 29, 1941.

"OLLA" SET UP
TO ADMINISTER
LEND-LEASE FUND

Copyright report by New York Times, in Washington Post, October 29: President Roosevelt yesterday established a new and more independent organization -- OLLA -- for administering the lend-lease program as he signed the new \$5,985,000,000 appropriation measure and gave Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., blanket powers to disperse the new fund for aiding the enemies of Hitler. The President issued an executive order creating an Office of Lend-Lease Administration in OEM and giving Stettinius the authority to name the entire administrative staff, including deputy and assistant administrators. Hitherto the lend-lease program has been administered under an OEM division of defense aid reports which is now abolished. General arrangements with other countries regarding lend-lease aid are to be arranged by the State Department and the Economic Defense Board. [Editor's Note: Officials here said that establishment of OLLA apparently would not change the Department's responsibilities or operations in buying food under the lend-lease program.]

AFBF HEAD
OPPOSED TO
INFLATION

UP report from Montgomery (Ala.) in New York Journal of Commerce, October 29: Edward A. O'Neal, AFBF president, warned here yesterday that "inflation is a greater menace to farmers than to any other group." Mr. O'Neal told the annual convention of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation that "for agriculture to abandon parity now in the hope of driving farm prices to speculative levels for a brief period and thereby help to bring on ruinous inflation would be unthinkable."

FARM MORTGAGE
CORPORATION
TESTIMONY

Washington report in New York Herald Tribune, October 29: Officials of the American Bankers Association told the House Agriculture Committee yesterday that the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation should not be made a permanent government agency to usurp the functions of private credit in making farm loans. A.L.M. Wiggins, chairman of the ABA committee on Federal legislation, was the first opposition witness on a bill by Rep. Hampton P. Fulmer (S.C.) chairman of the House committee, to perpetuate the corporation, now due to expire next July.

TUGWELL ON
PRICE CONTROL
LEGISLATION

San Juan cable to New York Times, October 29: Price control legislation was recommended yesterday to a special session of the Puerto Rican Legislature by Governor Tugwell, who said studies showed increases of from 20 to 50 percent in basic food prices. The Food Commission established during the World War was cited as offering suggestions for legislation covering the present emergency, powers to be delegated to an administrator of civilian supply.

Wheat Stocks
at 8-Year High

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on October 1, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 223,975,000 bushels, the largest in the 8 years of record. The October 1, 1940, stocks of 185,488,000 bushels were a previous high. The 6-year (1934-39) October 1 average is 134,522,000 bushels. Stocks are especially heavy in the hard red spring wheat States and above average in practically all States.

British Crop
Protection
in Wartime

Science News Letter (October 25): Precautions against air attack on crops in the field have been taken by the British government, Sir John Russell of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, internationally noted agricultural authority, states in *Nature* (Aug. 23). This "agricultural ARP" has been made the subject of three special bulletins issued by the Ministries of Agriculture and of Home Security. Field crops may be attacked with either incendiary bombs and leaves or the more lingering kinds of poison gas, Sir John states. From fire there is little to fear in Britain, except in unusually dry seasons like the summer of 1940. The climate is much too damp, most of the time. Of Britain's three chief grain crops, barley is the only one commonly left in the field until dry enough to burn. Oats and wheat are usually reaped while they still contain considerable amounts of moisture.

Priorities
for Vitamins

Science Service release, Oct. 15: Defense priority ratings for materials needed in the commercial manufacture of two vitamins have been obtained so that no shortage in these strategic chemicals will occur, Dr. W. H. Sebrell, U. S. Public Health Service, told the American Public Health Association. The two vitamins concerned are vitamin B₁ (thiamin) and riboflavin. Synthetic vitamin factories are now working to increase production of both. When large-scale production is under way, Dr. Sebrell said, the addition of riboflavin, thiamin, and pellagra-preventing nicotinic acid to white flour and bread will cost no more than the addition of thiamin and iron does now.

Eastern Drought
Partly Relieved

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: In the more eastern States where drought has persisted for a long time, rainfall was sufficient to relieve the top-soil dryness in many places, which was helpful, especially for fall-seeded grains, but the amounts were inadequate to relieve the subsoil dryness. The most generous rains occurred in parts of North Carolina and some adjoining sections. Generally in the dry area, fall pastures are gone and streams and wells are very low or practically dried up. The shortage of water is still acute in many places, with hauling considerable distances still necessary in some localities.

October 29, 1941.

Drought Cuts Mass. Hay Crop Amherst, Mass., report in New York Herald Tribune, October 21: Roy E. Moser, agricultural economist at Massachusetts State College, estimated yesterday there will be a shortage of between 35,000 and 40,000 tons in the season's hay crop in Massachusetts as a result of the drought. The shortage means that Massachusetts dairymen will find it difficult to increase milk production to the goal set under the defense program.

Sweetpotato Meal As Cattle Feed AP report from Montgomery, Alabama, in Arkansas Gazette, October 16: Alabama begins today experimental production of sweetpotato meal as a cattle feed, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said. A \$10,000 processing plant has been set up at Atmore State Prison, where potatoes from 325 acres will be shredded, dried, and hammered into meal substitute for corn. The State mill's output will be utilized in feeding prison-raised cattle.

Iowa Relocates Farm Families AP report from Ames in Davenport Democrat, October 16: Iowa farm families displaced by defense projects may find new homes in a 10,000-acre tract to be purchased for that purpose by the Iowa Defense Relocation Corporation. George Heikins, State rural rehabilitation supervisor and vice president of the corporation, said the tract (in Kossuth, Palo Alto, and Wright Counties) would be paid for with money loaned by the FSA. The land will be broken up into family-sized units ranging from 65 to 100 acres, to accommodate 96 families in addition to 30 already living there. Each unit will have its own buildings and the corporation will make the necessary improvements.

58,000 California Farm Families Buy Their Eggs University of California Clip Sheet (October 21): More than 58,000 farm families in the State now buy eggs and poultry for home consumption that could be produced on their own property, says W. E. Newlon, poultry specialist in the California Extension Service. According to the 1940 census figures, said Newlon, chickens are now kept only on 78,311, or 55.6 percent, of the state's farms. A properly managed small flock of chickens on the remaining farms would produce a generous and economical supply of meat and eggs that now must be purchased, he added.

Farm Crops Under Glass Market Growers Journal (October 15): Crops grown under glass on farms, including vegetables, flowers, and mushrooms, were reported by 16,697 operators in the 1940 census. Reports by states, just completed, indicate the acreage under glass to be 4,702, bringing in an income of \$78,292,639.

October 29, 1941.

Pipe Burls From
Manzanita Brush

University of California Clip Sheet, October 14:

Imported brier no longer available from Europe because of the war is being replaced in the manufacture of pipes by burls from the manzanita brush commonly found in California's Sierra foothills and coastal mountains, according to Ralph S. Waltz, Extension forestry specialist. Two factories backed by eastern pipe manufacturers are already at work in Santa Cruz County cutting pipe blanks from manzanita burl, says Waltz. One factory is producing 15,000 pipe blanks per week and hopes shortly to boost this production to 50,000 weekly. Only the sprouting species of manzanita develops burls suitable for pipe making.

Iowa Rats
Increasing;
Health Menace

Iowa's rat population has increased so rapidly during the past few years that it now numbers more than 5 million, according to the authors of a bulletin, Rat Control, to be published by the Experiment Station and Extension Service. They blame the rapid increase on the tremendous volume of corn stored in temporary, hastily constructed cribs that offer easy access to rats and furnish both food and shelter for them. One statistician estimated that under ideal conditions, the progeny from one pair of rats might exceed 350 million within 3 years. (Better Iowa, Oct. 20)

Medical Record for October 15: Although rats cannot be exterminated, they can at least be kept down, and a campaign against this animal which menaces health is called for everywhere, especially at present in the countries at war. In no civilized country are well-organized efforts made to deplete the immense army of rats.

Post-Defense
Economic
Reconstruction

Mordecai Ezekiel (Economic Adviser to the Secretary) in article on economic reconstruction in Antioch Review for Fall: "After defense we can so reshape our economic institutions as to maintain full employment and full production for peace-time needs. We can do it through democracy and through capitalism. In the process we may have to modify some of our inherited ideas as to how government should carry on its financial operations, or we may have to change some of our business methods in establishing production, price, and wage policies. But regardless of whether we use one method or both in combination, this much is certain -- no one, worker, farmer, employer, or capitalist, can prosper in a bankrupt society. Only by maintaining activity can there be true prosperity for anyone. And net profits, just as payrolls, can average the highest over a term of years only if we find the means to wipe out depressions and to produce for peace as effectively as we are preparing to produce for defense."

Texas Increases
Milk Production

Brownwood (Tex.) Banner, October 9: A recent survey shows that the production of milk in Texas is up 14 percent as compared with last year, according to E. R. Eudaly, Extension Service dairymen. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who requested increased milk production to help national defense, wants the gain continued, said Eudaly.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 22

Section 1

October 30, 1941.

U. S. CREDIT FOR
LATIN-AMERICAN
PURCHASES

to finance something over 70 million dollars worth of Latin-American purchases here a month and require payment only after the goods have been delivered in South American ports. The plan creates for the first time a form of governmental credit insurance on foreign-trade transactions.

WOOLTON BANS
CANNED-FOOD SALE
UNTIL NOV. 16

goods included luncheon meat, pork, tongues, biscuits, Australian minced meat loaf, Australian or New Zealand rabbit, sausage meat or pork sausage, bulk fish, and beans in sauce or gravy.

FARM PRODUCT
PRICES STEADY

1909-July 1914 average, the mid-October index was the same as a month earlier but 40 points above the average for October 15, 1940. The leveling off of prices followed a period of 6 consecutive months during which substantial rises each month carried the index up a total of 36 points. Prices of grains, cotton, and meat animals declined during the month, while prices of truck crops, fruit, dairy products, chickens and eggs, and miscellaneous products were higher than a month earlier.

FARM-HOME TALKS
WEEK OF NOV. 3

Among radio talks scheduled for the Farm and Home Hour for the week of November 3 are the following: November 3--National Cornhusking Contest, from La Salle, Illinois; November 6--Soil Conservation in Brazil, by Dr. Paulo Cuba, of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

October 30, 1941.

Iowa "Food
For Freedom"

Independence report in Waterloo (Iowa) Courier, October 3: Northeastern Iowa's 1942 "food for freedom" farm defense program got off to a running start here at a meeting of 115 persons representing USDA county agencies in this district. It was one of seven similar meetings held throughout Iowa. H. Laurel Dietrich, member of the Iowa AAA committee, asked for united action and stressed the necessity of farmer participation in the 1942 production campaign. "Our democracy is a house in which we must all live and work together," he said. "If united, we succeed, and there will be work for all, and glory for all."

British Ministry
Transfers Farm
Workers

Copyright report from London in New York Herald Tribune, October 22: The first compulsory transfer of farmers' sons and other agricultural workers from one county to another has been started by the British Ministry of Agriculture, it was announced yesterday. County agricultural committees in the highly cultivated sections of East Anglia have been instructed to select 150 to 200 skilled young farm workers to go to the grassland counties of Leicestershire, Northampton, and Warwickshire in central England. Lack of experienced farm labor has handicapped the campaign to increase acreage under cultivation in this area. The group was selected from 10,000 farm workers recently exempted from military conscription until December 1.

Expect Record
Soybean Crop
in Illinois

Chicago Tribune, October 19: Combines in central Illinois are bringing the State's 75 million dollar soybean crop out of the fields. Wartime demand for oil from this bean for hundreds of industrial uses boosted production this year to record levels. Illinois, the No. 1 producer, is expected to account for almost half of this year's total crop. The soybean crop is expected to net Illinois farmers almost as much per acre as corn. Quality of the Illinois crop this year has been excellent.

Consumer
Council
Program

New York Times, October 22: A tentative program, formulated by the National Consumer-Retailer Council to stimulate closer cooperation among consumers, retailers, and manufacturers in the present emergency, was announced yesterday by H. W. Brightman, chairman. Six broad objectives of the program are: to stimulate action of a counter-inflationary nature; to foster orderly marketing; to promote the most efficient consumer use of products; to keep costs of distribution on an economical basis; to protect the consumer and business from misinformation; and to maintain, subject to the limitations of the defense program, the "free flow of goods from the producer to the consumer."

FFA Honors
Star Farmer

AP report from Kansas City in New York Herald Tribune, October 22: Future Farmers of America honored 18-year-old Duane Munter of the University of Nebraska yesterday with the title of Star Farmer. The honor, highest given by the FFA to one of its 250,000 members, carries a \$500 cash award from the Kansas Star.

Mechanical
Stone Picker

Farm Machinery and Equipment, October: A mechanical stone picker, powered by a tractor, which picks all size stones from as small as an egg to as big as eight inches, has been put on the market. According to R. U. Blasingame, head of the engineering department of Pennsylvania State College, the machine picked stones from a field at the college at the rate of 12 tons an hour. The hopper, holding two tons, was filled in about four minutes. Besides picking up stones, the teeth break all clods and spray the soil through the rake, so that it settles down finely pulverized and firmed by the roller.

Utilization
of Skim-Milk
Foam in Food

B. H. Webb, BDI, in Journal of Dairy Science, October: A new food use for dry or concentrated skim milks which whip readily may result from the production of concentrated skim-milk foam. Foaming of skim milk has long been an annoyance to dairy-products manufacturers, and although work has been done with prevention and destruction of skim-milk foam, few attempts have been made to utilize it. At the Beltsville Research Center, reconstituted dry skim milks and condensed skim milks of 25 to 30 percent solids content were mechanically whipped in a few minutes to a stiff white foam. Wide variations were observed in the whipping properties of skim milks. High heat treatment usually improved whipping properties. Commercial milks prepared for baking purposes generally showed excellent whipping ability. Skim-milk whips were set by rennet or acid, but subsequent disturbance caused wheying off. Fruit whips similar to an egg white product were prepared by adding sugar to the skim-milk foam and stabilizing the whip by stirring fruit pulp into it.

Paper Protects
Roadside Trees

Trees (Sept.-Oct.): Because the loss and damage to roadside trees by fire is quite heavy each year, H. Dana Bowers, of the California Division of Highways, has been experimenting this past summer with large squares of roofing paper on the ground around tree trunks, to prevent growth of weeds and conserve soil moisture. This method of weed control and moisture retention, used for many years in strawberry and pineapple culture and orchards, was applied to highway trees by Bowers as one of several experiments he is conducting to reduce maintenance expense. Results to date, he reports, are very satisfactory, particularly in conserving soil moisture.

Voluntary
Forestry
Conservation

Southern Lumberman, October 15: A splendid demonstration of what can be done by voluntary timber conservation is provided by the forestry policy recently adopted by the Conservation Advisory Board of the State of Alabama and recommended to them by the Division of Forestry of the State Conservation Department. The policy includes State-wide forest-fire control and a schedule of minimum cutting practices to provide for restocking and maximum yield. The policy is voluntary so far as private owners are concerned.

Urge Timber
Research

Little Rock (Ark.) report in Southern Lumberman, October 15: Pointing out the urgent needs for timber research, particularly in the bottomland hardwood regions of eastern Arkansas and the entire Mississippi River delta area, E. L. Demmon, director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, said here on October 6 that such an undertaking would benefit the South especially during the post-war economic struggle. While white pine research has been very satisfactory, Demmon said that research would be much more difficult in the bottomland timber regions because here there is not one tree family, as is the case in pine, but from 20 to 30 species of wood. Demmon indicated that maximum timber production would be needed after the war.

Plasticized
Wood

American Lumberman, October 18, contains an article on the Forest Products Laboratory product, "compregnated" wood. Possible uses of this new plasticized wood, especially in the defense program, are many, says the publication.

Turkey Supply
Smaller; Prices
Higher

Supplies of turkey will be somewhat smaller this fall and winter than last, says BAE. Prices received by farmers for turkeys will average materially higher this year than last and cash farm income from turkeys probably will be the largest on record. Although a national goal for 1942 comparable to the one for eggs has not been established for turkeys, and turkey prices are not included in the group of commodities for which price support has been announced, a material increase in turkey production is expected next year. Turkey raising in 1941 will be more profitable on the average than in several years.

Poppy Seed
For Rolls
May Vanish

Science Service release, Oct. 14: Poppy seed trimmings for rolls are likely to vanish from American dinner tables. The new California law making it illegal to grow any poppy that can yield opium is expected to have a nation-wide follow-up. The Bureau of Narcotics has already recommended passage of federal legislation. The United States used to import poppy seed as roll trimmings by thousands of tons, and at such low price as eight cents a pound. Plowing under, and destroying with supervision, many acres of peony and carnation poppies planted for seed, California growers this season were allowed to salvage a seed harvest if they could. Carryover seeds have been "cooked" and sold to bakers.

Canadian Wheat
at Pacific Coast

Canadian Press report from Ottawa, October 21: If Russia has to turn to North America for grain supplies, Canada has ample supplies available, officials said. More than 20,000,000 bushels of Canada's visible supply of wheat is on hand at the Pacific Coast, at least 3,000,000 bushels above the total at the same time last year.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 23

Section 1

October 31, 1941.

OPM CURBS

POWER USE

IN SOUTHEAST

Washington Post, October 31: OPM ordered an immediate blackout of ornamental and unnecessary lighting in the southeast yesterday and announced that an electricity-rationing program for southern industry

would begin November 10 unless heavy rains ended the region's water shortage. It issued an order for immediate creation of a giant power grid connecting 40 publicly and privately owned systems in 13 States, in order to bring power from areas having some surplus into the drought-stricken industrial region.

FARM MACHINERY

REPAIR DRIVE

Secretary Wickard has announced a nationwide farm machinery repair program designed to help farmers meet prospective reductions in new farm machinery in 1942 to make more steel available for other defense needs. The State and County USDA Defense Boards have been directed to assist farmers to repair their farm equipment by the end of the coming winter. As an initial step, farmers contacted in the current sign-up campaign for the 1942 Farm Defense Program will be urged to check their machinery and to order needed repairs at once. Plans for the repair program will be made by the boards early in November.

FARM COMMITTEE

TO WORK WITH CEA

Appointment of a committee representing the four major farm organizations to work with CEA on futures trading problems was announced today. J. M. Mehl, CEA Chief, said the committee is to help establish regular and more frequent contacts between the farm groups and CEA. Membership of the committee consists of three (or more at the discretion of each organization) representatives from each of the four major farm organizations -- Farm Bureau, National Grange, Farmers Union, and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

PRICE-CONTROL

BILL ACTION

Washington Post, October 31: Over-ceilings for commodity prices, key principle of the so-called Baruch plan for curbing defense inflation, lost in its first test in the House Banking Committee yesterday. By a 16 to 5 vote, the committee in executive session struck down an amendment which would have substituted a general ceiling on all commodity prices for the "selective" control principle contemplated by an Administration-sponsored anti-inflation bill.

October 31, 1941.

August Rubber
Exports Down

New York Journal of Commerce, October 27: Actual exports of crude rubber from the producing countries in the current restriction plan, with the exception of French Indo-China and Thailand, amounted to 116,953 long tons in August, compared with 121,073 tons in July, and with permissible exports of 124,916 tons, according to the Statistical Bulletin just received from the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

May Ratio
S. E. Power

New York Journal of Commerce, October 27: Power rationing in the Southeast will be instituted on November 10, unless heavy rains fall before then to relieve the drought. Representatives of OPM and southeastern transportation and power organizations met in Atlanta last week to formulate tentative plans for curtailment to meet the situation.

August Farm
Machinery
Exports Up

New York Journal of Commerce, October 28: Totaling \$7,733,377, United States exports of farm implements and machinery in August of this year were 11 percent above the corresponding trade in August 1940, which amounted to \$6,985,937, the Commerce Department reported. United States exports of tractors, parts, and accessories were valued at \$5,187,969 in August, 16 percent above the August 1940 figure of \$4,479,921.

Wallace to
Speak at
Science Meet

New York Times, October 27: Vice President Wallace will be the principal speaker at the dinner session of the sixty-first annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences to be held November 12 in New York City, it was announced yesterday by Miss Ethel Warner, director of the committee on program and arrangements.

Italy May
Send Farmers
to Russia

UP report from Rome in New York Times, October 27: Italy's plan to send thousands of farmers to Russia was discussed at the conference of Foreign Minister Count Ciano and Adolf Hitler, on the eastern front yesterday, reliable sources said. It is understood Germany is organizing large groups of South German farmers to go to Russia, particularly the Ukraine, and that Count Ciano's conferences are to establish how many farmers Italy can send.

Record September
Evaporated
Mills Production

Production of evaporated milk (case goods) in September showed the largest increase over the corresponding month of 1940 recorded this year, says AMS. Estimated at 278,864,000 pounds, September production was 42 percent larger than September last year, 82 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) September average, and the largest September production on record.

October 31, 1941.

U.S.D.A. Reduces
Crop Loan Stocks

Accelerated demand for food and fiber has brought about extensive liquidation of commodities held by CCC under loan programs in the 6 months ended September 30.

During this period, liquidation of stocks was both through sales by CCC of commodities owned by the Government and by repossession of commodities pledged by producers who repaid their loans. The liquidation has reduced stocks of all commodities except wheat, barley, and flaxseed, all of which are in the midst of the heaviest loan season. Heaviest reductions were in corn, 117 million bushels; and in cotton, over 4 million bales.

New Animal
Disease Posters

Two new 16 by 20 inch posters, one on trichinosis and the other describing blackleg, have been prepared by BAI and are now available free. The poster on trichinosis tells how garbage-fed hogs get the disease, and warns that pork products should be well-cooked to prevent the parasitic worm from infecting man. The blackleg poster shows the characteristic condition of a calf killed by this disease, and tells how careful sanitation and vaccination can control it. Several other animal disease posters may also be had free by writing BAI.

Says 1942 Sugar
Supply Will
Be Plentiful

New York Journal of Commerce, October 23: The American housewife has little cause to worry over a possible shortage of sugar next year because of war conditions or the fact that part of the 1942 sugar-cane crop is to be diverted to defense channels through the manufacture of ethyl alcohol used in the production of munitions and other war materials, Albert S. Nemir, sugar expert of the Commerce Department domestic commerce division, disclosed yesterday. Only a serious shortage of shipping will prevent delivery of ample supplies of sugar, and as long as water transportation between Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the United States continues uninterrupted, there will be plenty of sugar for domestic and industrial requirements, he said. Mr. Nemir estimated that total deliveries this year will approximate 8,000,000 tons, or about one-sixth larger than in 1940.

Predicts Rise
in N.Y. Farm
Property Price

Utica report in New York Times, October 24: Farm and country property in New York State is likely to rise in price, Ray Hofford, vice president of the State Real Estate Association, told the New York State

Farm Brokers Association. Mr. Hofford said the economic position of the dirt farmer was improving and that "farm land based on present farm produce prices may show better returns than some city property investments where forces of decentralization, blight, and high municipal taxes have had an adverse effect."

"Agriculture
in Defense"

"Agriculture in Defense," issued October 17 by the Department Library, is the first of a series of abstracts of current publications received in the Library.

Suggestions for making it more useful in defense studies will be welcomed, says a note.

New Texas
Seed Law

Austin report in Dallas News, October 20: The new Texas seed law, passed by the 47th Legislature, will help eliminate one of the hazards of farming, questionable seed, according to J. E. McDonald, State Commissioner of Agriculture. The new law requires that all seed offered for sale for planting or sowing must be tagged, giving the common name, germination percentage, purity, and other information.

Says More Long
Staple Cotton
Needed

AP report from Greenville (Miss.) in New Orleans Times-Picayune, October 16: Critical need for increased yields of long-staple cotton to meet demands of national defense upon the combed yarn industry was voiced here yesterday before a joint session of the Delta council executive committee and defense committee by Mildred Barnwell, secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association. The association has increased productive capacity of its member mills from 80,000,000 to 157,000,000 pounds annually during the past two years, but it is estimated that the organization will utilize approximately one-third more of 1 3/16 cottons during the current year ending August 1, 1942, than in the past year.

Rubber Seed For
Latin American

New York Herald Tribune, October 25: Three hundred cases of rubber seed from Liberia left New York yesterday for South America, as another step in the program of the U.S.D.A., in cooperation with rubber companies and Central and South American Governments, towards establishing large-scale rubber plantations in the Western Hemisphere. The million seeds, packed in charcoal to protect them from moisture, were part of 10 million which have come from the Eastern Hemisphere since July last year. The seeds which left yesterday were from the Liberia plantation of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which presented them to Dr. E. W. Brandes (BPI).

Trends in
National
Nutrition

AP report from St. Louis in the Washington Star, October 20: The Nation for the first time in its history is embarking on a coordinated nutritional program aimed at providing an optimum amount of food of the right kind for our 130,000,000 people, Mary I. Barber, president of the American Dietetic Association, said at the annual meeting of the association. Miss Barber said officials of the association already are working closely with leaders in nutrition in mapping out a food program for the Nation.

Col. R. A. Osmun, of the Army Quartermaster Corps, predicted at the meeting that a revolution in American food habits and farm production will result from the training in nutrition which more than 1,600,000 soldiers are receiving in the Army. Soldiers who lived at home on lean meat, potatoes, and coffee, or on hominy grits, fat pork, molasses, and a little bread are now learning to eat carrots, lettuce, beans, peas, and milk, he said.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 24 -

Section 1

November 3, 1941.

RECORD FOOD
PRODUCTION
FORECAST

A forecast that United States production of food this fall and winter will be the largest on record was made today by the Department. Besides the large harvests of food crops this season, the numbers of livestock on farms for the production of meats, milk, eggs, and other products are at peak figures. Supplies of feed grains for these animals total 120 million tons. Government programs call for increased production of food in 1942. Farmers now are planning for next year's high record output of food for the U. S. and for Britain. Food consumption is rising in the United States, and Government commitments are for increased purchases of meats, canned milk, cheese, eggs, and other foods for export to Britain. Prices currently and in prospect are at levels conducive to increased production by producers and processors.

CANADIAN PRICE
CEILING, WAGE
STABILIZATION

Ottawa report to New York Times, November 3: Following last week's announcement that basic wages in Canada would be stabilized and providing for a compulsory "cost of living bonus" according to the rate at which prices might rise, the government yesterday issued a second order-in-council putting a ceiling on prices. The new order makes it an offense on or after November 17 to offer or sell, or knowingly to buy or offer to buy, any goods or services at prices higher than the lawful maximum. This maximum is defined as the highest price at which a person or firm sold or supplied goods or services "of the same kind and quality" during the period from September 15 to October 11.

SUPPLIES FOR
UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

Washington Post, November 3: Great Britain has agreed to permit an American ship to pass through the European blockade, carrying about a million dollars worth of milk concentrates, medical supplies, and children's clothing to unoccupied France. It is expected the ship will sail about November 20, with Germany and Italy granting her safe passage.

FINNS GET LESS
FLOUR, BREAD

AP report from Helsinki in Baltimore Sun, October 29: The Supply Administration announced yesterday that the sale of wheat flour and bread in Finland to adults is suspended during November and that only children under 6 will be issued wheat rations.

November 3, 1941.

Ceiling Prices
on Hides, Skins

point basis, set up a separate price list for Pacific Coast hides, and abolished certain dealers' commissions. New Maximums for coast hides will be 13-1/2 cents a pound for steers and cows and 10 cents a pound for bulls.

Says Livestock
Industry Geared
For Defense

Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and Junior Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association at East Lansing recently. The islands were occupied in the summer of 1940. Russia's invasion of Finland last year brought the disease to that country, too, Mohler asserted. He emphasized the importance of maintaining effective quarantines to protect American livestock from foreign disease, and insure the success of wartime and peacetime food program. He pointed out that ever since its establishment in 1884, BAI, through research, has been "defending" the Nation's livestock against animal diseases. The meat-inspection service also safeguards public health.

Circular Lists
Ways of Getting
More Production

under the national defense program. Listing goals which have been set for the United States and for Wisconsin by the USDA, the new circular describes low-cost and efficient methods which can be used by farmers in obtaining the increases asked by the government.

Extend Wheat
Export Date

October 31, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and for making application for payment, from December 31, 1941, to June 30, 1942. Of the 3,990,825 barrels of wheat flour sold for export (equivalent to about 18,360,000 bushels of wheat) during the 1940-41 fiscal year, approximately 445,000 barrels (equivalent to about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat) remain to be exported.

To Study
Marihuana

Science (October 24): John R. Matchett, chemist of the Bureau of Narcotics of the U. S. Treasury Department, who has been engaged in marihuana research, has joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been assigned to the research laboratory at Albany, California.

AP report in Baltimore Sun, October 23: Price Administrator Leon Henderson has ordered ceiling prices on hides, kips, and calf skins placed on a shipping

Germany's invasion of the Channel Islands, home of the Jersey and Guernsey dairy-cattle breeds, has infected them with foot-and-mouth disease, Dr. John R. Mohler, BAI Chief told a joint meeting of the

Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and Junior Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association at East Lansing recently. The islands were occupied in the summer of 1940. Russia's invasion of Finland last year brought the disease to that country, too, Mohler asserted. He emphasized the importance of maintaining effective quarantines to protect American livestock from foreign disease, and insure the success of wartime and peacetime food program. He pointed out that ever since its establishment in 1884, BAI, through research, has been "defending" the Nation's livestock against animal diseases. The meat-inspection service also safeguards public health.

"How to Produce More Food for National Defense" is the title of a new circular issued by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture as part of the State-wide program for increasing production of milk, eggs, and pork

under the national defense program. Listing goals which have been set for the United States and for Wisconsin by the USDA, the new circular describes low-cost and efficient methods which can be used by farmers in obtaining the increases asked by the government.

The Department has announced extension of the final date for exportation of wheat flour -- sold under the 1940-41 Wheat Flour Export Program -- from

October 31, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and for making application for payment, from December 31, 1941, to June 30, 1942. Of the 3,990,825 barrels of wheat flour sold for export (equivalent to about 18,360,000 bushels of wheat) during the 1940-41 fiscal year, approximately 445,000 barrels (equivalent to about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat) remain to be exported.

Science (October 24): John R. Matchett, chemist of the Bureau of Narcotics of the U. S. Treasury Department, who has been engaged in marihuana research, has joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been assigned to the research laboratory at Albany, California.

Cotton Classing
In Louisiana

Baton Rouge (La.) report in New Orleans Times-Picayune, October 19: The establishment of a Federal cotton-classing office in Alexandria has revolutionized the buying and selling of one-variety cotton, and Louisiana is now the only State operating and owning a cotton-classing building (opened in September) in cooperation with the Federal Government. Following passage of the Smith-Doxey Act three years ago, the Louisiana legislature appropriated \$10,500 to encourage farmers to have their cotton classed and graded. One-variety cotton farmers from 28 parishes are availing themselves of the free cotton-classing service.

Changes In
Livestock
Marketing

Madison report in Milwaukee Journal, October 17: Revolutionary changes, largely brought on by truck transportation, have taken place in Wisconsin livestock marketing since 1930, according to Marvin A. Schaars and Asher Hobson of the University of Wisconsin, who in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. have been making a survey of the problem. Milwaukee now receives about 70 percent of its livestock by truck, compared to about 30 percent in 1930. "No longer is it necessary for a packing plant to be located at the hub of the railroad network in order to have a large volume of business," observe Schaars and Hobson. They report there has been wholesale dissolution of farmers' cooperative rail shipping associations with many being reorganized for cooperative truck shipping.

FS Devises Tree-
Planting Machine

A machine that will plant about 8,000 trees or shrubs a day has been developed by the FS for use on the shelterbelts of the Prairie States Forestry Project. The machine has undergone careful tests for three years. The planting machine is mounted on an implement called a "unicarrier" to which are commonly attached plows, discs, tillage tools, and similar farm equipment. The tree-planting equipment forms a unit which may be readily attached to this unicarrier.

How Farmers
Use Automobiles

Automobile Facts (October): Recent data from governmental surveys show that 67 out of every 100 miles rolled upon the average farmer's car is directly traceable to driving for purposes of making a living. Of all the trips he made by car, 78 percent were for "necessity" purposes. Over half the farmers surveyed reported making 200 trips or more per year for such necessity purposes as driving to sections of their farms, going into town for shopping and making business trips of various kinds. Twenty-two percent made more than 400 trips of this nature.

New Ohio
Apple Law

Ohio Farmer (October 18): A bulletin describing the new apple labeling law has been prepared by the bureau of markets of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. The bulletin also describes U.S. apple grades, the Ohio Domestic grade for dropped apples, and requirements for cull apple labeling and marketing.

Price Schedule
for Raw Sugars

New York Journal of Commerce, October 24: In amending price schedule No. 16, the raw cane-sugars schedule, processors and producers of continental raw cane sugar "will be placed in a more favorable position," Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, said yesterday. The major change in the schedule provides clarification of the manner in which the ceiling price for U. S. raw cane sugar is determined. This top price is now set at the mill where the cane is ground, and represents the maximum price, duty paid, at the nearest customs port of entry less the published freight rate from the mill to nearest refinery, OPA explained.

Farmers Stay
Longer On
One Farm

States. The average stay of owners now is reported to be 17 years, of northern tenant farmers, 6 years, and of share croppers 4 years.

Lower Freight
Rates On
Nursery Stock

Florists Exchange (October 25): After numerous hearings and correspondence between nurserymen and the Southwestern Freight Bureau, a proposal to bring about a reduction on B & B nursery stock to Class 25 for 18,000-lb. minimums and Class 20 for 30,000-lb. minimums will become effective Dec. 1. This applies to Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River and the greater part of southern Missouri.

Drying Corn
On The Farm

Indiana Farmers Guide (October 15): Drying on the farm is revolutionizing the corn business in Wyandot County, Ohio. Farmers can get away from corn cutting and pick their corn early enough to sow wheat. Furthermore, they can put this grain in the bin instead of crib or have their corn dried to sell on a basis comparable with "old corn." Ward Walton, a farmer near Upper Sandusky, is now entering his third season with a farm drying apparatus. Last year he rendered the service for approximately 100 farmers in the county. Walton either buys corn from the farmer for future resale or dries their grain at an agreed charge for return to farm storage.

Farm, Home-
Making Courses

Dakota Farmer (October 18): A new program of courses in agriculture and homemaking is available in the South Dakota State College. Courses open to any South Dakota young man or woman 17 years of age or over who is interested in making a success of homemaking, farming, or ranching, will open in the School of Agriculture November 5. Low-cost housing and boarding facilities will be provided for young men and women of limited means. Courses offered in any one year, however, will be divided into three 6-week periods. Thus any young man or woman may choose a period when the pressure of work at home will be slack, or when subjects of particular interest are offered.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 25

Section 1

November 4, 1941.

WICKARD ON
PRICE-CONTROL
LEGISLATION

Secretary Wickard, speaking last night on the National Radio Forum over an NBC network, said: "Proposals have been made to raise the proposed ceiling on some farm products to well above 110 percent of parity. These suggestions have been written into the price control bill. I am against these proposals. I am against them for two reasons. First, they would tend to make the bill ineffective. Prices for any product, whether from farm or factory, should not be allowed to go to unreasonable heights. If the bill is to prevent inflation, it must have authority to keep prices from going too high. Second, agriculture stands to lose a lot of good will if people get the idea that farmers are insisting on too much. It has taken us a long time to sell the country on the idea of equality for the farmer. Let's keep it sold. I am also opposed to the proposal to increase the loan rate on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco, the so-called basic commodities, to 100 percent of parity. The loan rate on these commodities now is 85 percent of parity, and I think that is high enough because the payments to farmers cooperating in the farm program are bringing their total return to parity. To raise the loan rate on corn, for example, would raise the price of feed pretty sharply and this would increase the cost of producing milk, eggs, meat, and other foods. In turn, the price of some foods would have to be raised considerably above parity. This would hurt consumers now and farmers later on."

ASK FARMERS TO
SELL SCRAP METAL
FOR DEFENSE

Farmers throughout the country will be asked to sell their scrap metal for use in defense production. Secretary Wickard has requested Department Defense Boards in each State to make plans for their States immediately and enlist the county defense boards in the effort. Mr. Wickard said yesterday OPM has been putting on a drive to increase the flow of scrap metal from the cities, and has requested the aid of the Department in increasing the flow of scrap from the farms.

PRODUCTION-CREDIT
UNITS LOANING
FOR DEFENSE

Cash advances to farmers through local production-credit associations for dairy, pork, and poultry production under the food-for-freedom program totaled \$8,432,000 during the three-month period ending September 30, the Department said today. Dairy loans accounted for more than half of these credit requirements, with money for the purchase of animals the largest item, according to A. G. Black, FCA governor. For the program as a whole, the purchase of feed represented the largest expenditure.

November 4, 1941.

Sage New Crop
in Wisconsin

Wisconsin Agriculturist (October 18): Due to present lack of shipping facilities it has been impossible to obtain sage in this country. In former years, sage has been obtained from Jugoslavia and Spain. This year about 50 acres of sage are raised by Wisconsin farmers, and plantings are also being tried in Kentucky and Georgia. Sage seed is sprouted in glass-covered hotbeds. The small plants are transplanted into the field by use of a tobacco planter, the plants being spaced 12 inches apart in rows.

TVA Defense
Housing
Project

Business Week (October 18): A new experiment in defense housing is the 150-unit project built by TVA for workers in the Muscle Shoals, Ala., area. The houses were built in sections, each section containing a complete portion of the building--even including light bulbs and screen doors. The portable cottages were turned out on four outdoor assembly lines at a TVA plant near Sheffield, Ala. Each line could accommodate six or eight houses at a time; an average of three a day were completed. They were carried in slices, on trailers, to the home sites where they were assembled. Four workmen can assemble or dismantle one of the houses in four hours.

Prevent Farm
Accidents

The Farmer (St. Paul, October 18): Accidental deaths in agriculture average 4,200 a year compared with 3,500 in trade and service, 2,700 in construction, 1,800 in transportation and public utilities, 1,800 in manufacturing, and 1,500 in mining, quarrying, and oil-drilling operations. The farm need not be the hazardous place it is. It is not necessary to spend large sums of money or a great deal of time in preventing accidents on the farm. It is mostly a matter of becoming accident conscious, of seeking out the little things here and there about a farm which may cause accidents, and correcting them. Hand tools left carelessly lying around, cluttered yards, dark stairways, unguarded moving parts on machinery, amateur electrical wiring, these and a multitude of other things cause many farm accidents.

World Milk
Production

Hoard's Dairymen (October 25): The world's annual production of cows milk averaged from 510 to 530 billion pounds during the five-year period, 1934 to 1938, according to Dr. Walther Schubring of the International Institute of Agriculture. Of this total he estimates Europe supplied from 290 to 315 billion pounds, or approximately 58 percent. North America is credited with 132 to 134 billion pounds, or 26 percent of the total.

Amtorg to Buy
From Latin
America

Pan American (July-Sept.): Commodity experts of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, American buying and selling agency for the Soviet government, transferred to Latin American countries to buy commodities to be shipped directly to Russia in Soviet vessels, seek chiefly coffee, cocoa, cotton, crude drugs, leather, mahogany, copper ore and a variety of other minerals.

November 4, 1941.

Ohio Gets Soil
District Law

Ohio Farmer (October 18): Authority and procedure for establishing and operating districts to help solve soil conservation problems in Ohio are granted to land owners under the new Ohio law now in effect. This law enacted by the Ohio Legislature at its recent session, is similar to those in 41 other states.

Fellowships
for Research
in Nutrition

Chicago report in New York Journal of Commerce, October 31: Charles H. Swift, chairman of the board of directors of Swift and Company, yesterday announced the establishment of a series of fellowships for research in nutrition, intended to aid the Federal Government in its long-range national nutrition program. The fellowships provide for special research to be undertaken in laboratories of universities and medical schools with funds which the company has set as grants in aid, beginning November 1. The fellowships will be for one year but may be renewed where the project warrants it.

Survey "X"
Disease of
Peaches

Michigan Farmer (October 18): State Department of Agriculture inspectors have just completed a survey of all the peach growing nurseries in Michigan and in every case have failed to find choke cherries within 1,000 feet of nursery stock. Since the choke cherry is host to the new "X" virus disease of peaches, this finding is encouraging to the nursery industry and the state department, as it practically assures buyers of trees from Michigan nurseries that peach stock is free from the dreaded disease.

Larger Farms,
Sounder Farming

H. H. Finnell, SCS, in the Farmer-Stockman (October 15): Enlargement of farms to include enough land to support the average family on a sound economic basis is proving to be one of the most effective means of placing agriculture on a safe and permanent foundation. Since 1936, 453 farm families in the southern great plains have been elevated from a sub-normal to an acceptable standard of living through the Department of Agriculture's farm unit reorganization program. At the same time, the soil on 700,964 acres included in these 441 reorganized farms is being conserved for permanent use. A typical reorganized unit consists of 320 to 640 acres owned by the operator and an additional 640 to 1,280 acres leased from non-resident owners for 5 or 10-year periods.

N.Y. State Gets
Bang's Control
Program

American Agriculturist (October 25): A new Bang's disease control program for New York State has recently been announced, and vaccination of calves is part of it. According to this new project, New York State, as long as funds are available, (\$50,000 appropriated for this year), will vaccinate all calves between the ages of 4 and 8 months in the herds of cooperators. This vaccination will be performed by federal, state, county, or accredited veterinarians. The state bears all costs. Each calf vaccinated is tagged in the left ear and officially recorded at Albany.

November 4, 1941.

Flood Control Survey in Salt Lake Basin

Salt Creek near Nephi has been announced by Reed W. Bailey, director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. The survey, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938 as later amended, will aim to develop plans for control measures on the headwaters of steep watersheds which in the past have been the source of destructive floods. Although this so-called Wasatch Front project will be under the general supervision of Mr. Bailey and the immediate direction of George W. Craddock, senior range examiner of the station, workers and technicians from other bureaus of the Agriculture Department have been assigned to special phases of the study.

Freight-Car Requirements and Efficiency

Business Week (October 18): OPM estimates that "370,000 more freight cars will be needed to meet peak requirements in the fall of 1942." Ralph Budd, defense transportation commissioner, has been studying pooling of orders, standardization of specifications, and possible use of RFC funds to provide a "bank." Meanwhile, freight-car efficiency has been heightened not only by improved construction of the equipment but also by fuller loadings, prompter unloading, and wiser routing. Every freight car owned by the railroads has produced about three-fifths more transportation than in 1918 and one-third more than in 1929, the year of heaviest traffic, according to M. J. Gormley, executive assistant of the A.A.R. Since the World War, there has been a 60 percent increase in average train speed and a 17 percent increase in capacity per car.

Food for U. S. and For Britain

Arthur T. Thompson, editor of Wallaces' Farmer, in October 18 issue: Ever since last spring, in company with a lot of other Iowans, I have wondered just how seriously to take the government's food-for-defense program. There was always the question whether England was truly as desperate as some people made out, whether she really was going to call heavily on us, and whether we were going to see the ordered supplies delivered. Last week, I went down to Kansas City to hear the talks by Paul Appleby, Under-secretary of Agriculture, and R. M. "Spike" Evans, national head of the AAA, who had just returned from a month's survey in the British Isles. Appleby and Evans recited a number of interesting personal experiences. But the thing that stuck in my mind after the Kansas City meeting ended was still the undoubting ring of conviction in the speakers' voices when they talked of more food and perhaps yet more food that must be produced for defense both here and abroad.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 26

Section 1

November 5, 1941.

FOOD PRICES ONLY
SEEM TO BE HIGH

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5: Even though interested in the welfare of agriculture, the public probably is not familiar with the low level from

which the present rise in food prices started -- prices for many agricultural commodities below cost of production.

LET CONTRACTS
FOR HOMES NEAR
MD. BOMBER PLANT

FSA, acting as agent for the Office of the Defense Housing Coordinator, announced yesterday that contracts totaling \$2,943,000 have been awarded to three construction companies for 1,200 homes for workers at the Glenn L. Martin bomber plant near Blatimore, Md. FSA, because of its experience in the low-cost housing field, has been designated to supervise construction and manage the new development. The housing is being provided under the Government's temporary housing program.

URGE COMMUNITY
FARM, SCHOOL,
GARDENS

In a report to Secretary Wickard today, the Department garden committee recommended greater emphasis on farm gardens and expansion of school and community gardening to help provide better nutrition in both rural and urban areas. The committee warned that while there have been many suggestions for "emergency", "defense", or "war" gardens, there is no emergency in sight that would warrant intensive city home vegetable garden campaigns. The commercial vegetable acreage goals for next year under the Farm Defense Program, the committee points out, provide for even greater supplies than the abundant production of this year which, in many areas, required extensive government purchases to support prices. Secretary Wickard said, "I hope there will be no move to plow up the parks and the lawns to grow vegetables as in the first World War...We want to make the services of the Department of Agriculture available to everyone who wants information on gardening and I am especially anxious that we be able to help low income families that would be unable to buy enough vegetables for good diet. But for the families that ordinarily buy ample supplies of vegetables there will be no need to dig up the grass and the flower beds to plant vegetables."

November 5, 1941.

Trichinosis
Reappears in
Germany

A public warning was issued yesterday cautioning against use of canned and fresh pork from occupied countries, where it was said meat inspection is lax or nonexistent.

Palestine
Import
Restriction

Copyright report from Jerusalem by New York Times, November 1: Effective immediately, the Palestine Government announced yesterday the discontinuance of individual import licenses for supplies to this country of a number of commodities imported from the United States. At the same time, supplies will be made available from Palestine by the Government provided they are necessary for wartime. Among them are agricultural machines, timber, condensed and powdered milk, paper board, tobacco, and wood pulp.

1942 Cotton
Insulation Plan

Under the 1941-42 program, up to 12,000,000 pounds, or about 27,600 bales, of cotton, card strips, and comber waste may be utilized in the manufacture of cotton insulation. Card strips and comber waste are mostly short fibers removed as waste in the manufacture of cotton yarn. The program is similar to those operated by SMA in 1939-40 and 1940-41 and seeks to encourage new uses for cotton grown in the United States. Under the 1941-42 program, Federal payments at the rate of nine cents per pound will be made through SMA.

Italian Bread
Allowance

AP report from Rome in Washington Post, November 3: Premier Mussolini yesterday ordered that more bread should be allotted expectant mothers, boarding school children, and Italy's hardest working manual laborers at the expense of the rations of the rich. The quota for the women and children was raised about 3 ounces a day to 10 ounces and that of such workers as miners, stevedores, and mountain laborers was increased from 12 to 15 ounces daily. An extra ounce and a half of bread and spaghetti each was ordered added to the food fed children in school refectories.

Straw-Loft Calf
Barns Decrease
Pneumonia Losses

Straw lofts are the latest thing in calf-barn construction. Approximately nine percent of the Jersey calves born on the Hatch Farm near Hannibal, Mo., over a period of several years, died of pneumonia. Then the Missouri station in cooperation with the Department built a straw-loft calf barn in an effort to reduce pneumonia loss. Since the new barn has been completed, 40 calves dropped in the herd have been kept in the barn, but none has shown symptoms of pneumonia. Part of the improvement in health of the calves may have resulted from better floor construction. Removable slatted wood racks are used on the floor in pens of the younger calves during the winter.

November 5, 1941.

Home Butchering,
Curing Increase

Country Gentleman (November): Home butchering and curing of meat is increasing again on American farms. The 1940 Census returns show 14,751,473 head of livestock disposed of at home as against 11,856,724 reported by the 1930 census. Of course, hogs comprised the great bulk of this livestock that farmers turned to their own account. A surprising thing is that approximately two thirds of all farms reported some home slaughtering. This is an encouraging sign, denoting an emphasis on good home living. The Census suggests that the growth of local refrigerator locker plants has something to do with the increase. Improved methods of home curing meat are doubtless another reason.

Sept. Freight
by Truck
At Record

New York Journal of Commerce, October 28: Smashing all previous records, the volume of revenue freight transported by motor truck in September increased 2.2 percent over August, and climbed 22 percent over the volume hauled in September 1940, according to a report by the American Trucking Associations, Inc. Comparable reports were received by A.T.A. from 226 carriers in 39 States. The reporting carriers transported an aggregate of 1,628,173 tons in September as against 1,593,568 in August and 1,281,577 in September 1940.

Artichoke
Thistle
Now a Pest

California Cultivator (October 18): A delicacy in 1880, when a few shoots of artichoke thistle were set out in gardens, is now a costly menace to range land owners in Napa, Contra Costa and Solano Counties. The sturdy plant spread until by 1920 it covered 70,000 acres in the three counties. A steady eradication program has been carried on and the pest is slowly being controlled. The state assisted in the program. So bad did the pest become at one time that it entirely crowded out other vegetation and made the land useless for even grazing.

Land Bank
"Future Payment
Fund" Plan

New England Homestead (October 18): Special inducements to encourage northeastern farmers to put some of their cash in reserve to meet mortgage payments in bad seasons have been announced by the Springfield (Mass.) land bank. In a letter to 30,000 farmer-users of land bank mortgage credit, the plan, involving "future payment funds," was described as a means to tide over emergencies and avoid the dangers of default. Money placed with the land bank in "future payment funds," will bear interest at the same rate as the individual farmer's mortgages, and the deposits may be used to meet installments when they come due, or as a special amount to reduce the loan in a lump.

More Wood
Pulp Imports

New York Journal of Commerce, October 28: The supply position in wood pulp improved somewhat in August as imports moved to the highest level since early 1940 when European imports were cut off and exports dropped 44.7 percent from the previous month.

New Tomato
Pest in
California

California Cultivator (October 18): Northern California tomato growers are having trouble this year with a new pest, identified as a mite, and already the division of entomology and parasitology of the University of California has begun intensive control studies in the hope of warding off what threatens to be a major destructive force to the industry. The mite was first found in a greenhouse at Modesto in May, 1940. Injury from the mite begins to appear in June and does not become serious enough to be noted until July and August. Last fall the damage continued until October. Starting at the stalks near the ground, the infestation works up the plant, gradually causing the lower leaves to dry up. During hot weather rapid defoliation of the plant sets in, resulting in sunburned fruit. Only in very serious cases, and after the leaves are killed, does the mite attack the fruit.

Mass. Cattle
Stealing Act

New England Homestead (October 18): The Cattle Stealing Act, sponsored by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, has been signed by the Governor and becomes effective November 1. All cattle dealers, under this new law, are required to be licensed and to carry metal plates showing that fact on every truck. The law also controls the use of eartags. Another feature requires that no person shall transport bovine animals upon the highways without having in his possession a bill of sale or a memorandum signed by the vendor.

Land-Use
Planning
Programs

Editorial in Christian Science Monitor, October 17: The State Land Use Planning Committees, by request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, are preparing programs to guard American farmers against the inevitable aftermath of war. At the close of the last war, farming as a whole was unprepared for adjustments. Most important of all the far-reaching recommendations of the planning committees is that agriculture keep itself from inflation because of temporary high prices. As one report put it: "We must put the farm in shape for future emergencies, pay off present debts, improve buildings and equipment, and put aside present profits for the days ahead." This is a sensible program to safeguard America's farms.

Seedless
Watermelons
Developed

Science Page (Science Service, October 27): Watermelons without seeds have finally been achieved by a Chinese scientist, Dr. C. Y. Wong of Lingnan University, now at Chi Toe, Kwantung, China. Details of Dr. Wong's experiments were described in the Botanical Gazette. Doctor Wong used a number of growth-promoting substances, including naphthalene acetic acid, indole butyric acid, sulfanilamide, colchicine and several others. In most of the experiments the chemicals were worked into a salve with lanolin and applied to the pistils of the flowers. Doctor Wong's researches were conducted at Michigan State College.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 27

Section 1

November 6, 1941.

PERKINS HEADS
U.S.-CANADIAN
COMMITTEE

Washington report in Baltimore Sun, November 6: The joint United States-Canadian production committee, projected last April to coordinate the capacities of the two countries for record-scale production of material for defense, has been set up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the White House announced yesterday. President Roosevelt has appointed Milo Perkins, executive director of the U. S. Economic Defense Board, as chairman of the American section of the joint 12-member committee (6 members from each country). -----

THARIN APPOINTED
CHIEF OF
PRESS SERVICE

The Department announced appointment of Whitney Tharin to succeed Henry Jarrett as chief of the Press Service. Mr. Jarrett has resigned to join the Washington staff of The United States News. Since joining the Department, Mr. Tharin has worked on information staffs of the AAA; Resettlement Administration (now FSA); OADR; and for two years was agricultural editor of the Georgia Extension Service. -----

MAY INVESTIGATE
POWER SHORTAGE

AP report in New York Herald Tribune, November 6: A House subcommittee indicated yesterday that it might investigate the electric power situation in the southeast after being assured by the Maritime Commission that lack of transportation should cause no future petroleum shortage. The committee also heard testimony by two Massachusetts officials concerning threatened power shortages in New England, which led Rep. Edward J. Hart, of New Jersey, to comment that conditions have changed since August and appear to be nearly normal now, with no threat of a shortage. -----

UNUSUAL WEATHER,
SEPT.-OCTOBER

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: The close of October brought a period of 2 months of very unusual weather in the United States. Reports from stations indicate that October was again abnormally dry in the more eastern States and almost unprecedentedly wet in much of the interior and Southwest, following largely the pattern for September. The following typical records indicate the general condition for these 2 months combined: Philadelphia, Pa., had only 1.61 inches, the least for this period in 62 years; Washington, D. C., 1.61 inches, the second driest in 125 years, being exceeded only in 1930; Lynchburg, Va., the driest for the record of 70 years, 28 percent less rainfall than for the previous driest September and October. On the other hand, indicative of the interior, Springfield, Ill., had 20.36 inches, the wettest of record; Des Moines, Iowa, 15.64 inches, the second wettest of record for the 2 months, equaling approximately one-half the average annual amount, and the wettest October of record; Minneapolis, Minn., the wettest September and October in 30 years. Abilene, Tex., had 10.88 inches for October alone, which is nearly half of the normal annual amount. -----

November 6, 1941.

Farm-Home Hour
Week of Nov. 10

BHE; November 13--Civilian Protection and the Farmer, by Col. W. P. Burn, Office of Civilian Defense.

Among radio talks scheduled for the Farm and Home Hour, week of November 10, are: November 12--1942 Outlook for Farm Family Living, by Ruth Van Deman,

I.L.O. Urges Plan
For Post-War
Rehabilitation

of the world, it appeared today following action of the United States delegation in proposing a resolution to the I.L.O. convention calling for immediate planning to that end. Headed by Secretary of Labor Perkins, president of the conference, the delegation presented a united front of government, industry, and labor in urging immediate establishment of an I.L.O. committee to prepare measures for importing food and raw materials, reopening of trade outlets, resettlement of workers, and maintenance of employment and fair labor standards in the war-torn nations.

New York report to Christian Science Monitor, November 3: The International Labor Organization will be ready after the war is over with a program for feeding and rehabilitating the war-torn nations

Trailer
Testers

Western Farm Life, October 15: Idaho has four dairy herd improvement association testers operating from comfortable and well-equipped trailers. In one end of the trailer tester is a compact but efficient standard laboratory. The trailer is so wired that when it arrives at a farm it can be connected with the power system. A small motor runs the testing machine and an electric plate heats the necessary water.

Seek Post-War
Economic
Federation

Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, said yesterday. The plan envisages the cooperation of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Lithuania, and other Baltic and Balkan states in a bloc based on the removal of customs barriers and the free transit of raw materials and finished goods. Such federation, Stanczyk said, would make the nations of eastern Europe less dependent on Germany and would open up new markets for the United States and Great Britain.

New York Times, October 26: The Polish and Czechoslovak governments-in-exile have started conversations looking to formation of a post-war economic federation of eastern European states, Jan Stanczyk,

Hardired,
New Wheat

being sold. In 1941 the S.C. Extension Service conducted a wheat-growing contest. This was the first year Hardired had been grown except by growers and experimenters and it was not planted extensively, but it took four of the eight prizes offered, including both the first and second State awards. The Hardired wheat was developed by seed breeders of Hartsville.

Editorial in Columbia State, October 18: In 1940 a new kind of wheat -- Hardired (hardy-red) -- was offered to growers in South Carolina, 4,500 bushels

November 5, 1941

Boneless Meat
Saves Space
in Shipping

London wireless to New York Times, October 28: The problem of transporting the greatest amount of meat in the refrigerating space available has been partly solved by an experiment bringing to Britain beef with the bones taken out and the meat folded in the form of regular shaped packages, Lord Leathers, Minister of Transport, said yesterday. This means that each ton shipped takes up 20 percent less space and represents an increase of 20 percent in food values, he added. Another successful experiment described by Lord Leathers was the transport to the nation of cheese from Australia in insulated space to the United States, for transshipment to Britain in uninsulated ships to free space capable of carrying meat and butter. The government has also experimented with arrangements carrying bacon and ham shipments in general cargo holds by the installation of temporary refrigerating units in the holds and by freezing the bacon on shore and storing the surrounding space with boxes of frozen lard, he said.

Meat Cooking,
Carving Schools

National Provisioner (October 25): Under a new training program, the largest of its kind in army history, the National Live Stock and Meat Board will cooperate with the Army Quartermaster Corps in conducting instruction courses on the fine points of meat carving and cooking for cooks from camps and army posts in all nine corps areas. Starting in January and continuing through April, representatives of the board will conduct three-week courses of instruction.

Grocery Co-ops
To Establish
Grade Labeling

Business Week (October 18): Five wholesale grocery cooperatives at Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, North Kansas City, and Superior, Wisconsin, recently decided to work with National Cooperatives, Inc., and set up their own grade standards for grocery products in their line for which no government standards exist. Listed for early attention; canned pineapple, dry macaroni products, preserves, soaps, spices, strained vegetables. To avoid conflict with federal A-B-C grades, co-op brand's new grades will be designated numerically rather than by letter. Throughout the line, the plan is to have only two grades per commodity; superior and standard.

Wisconsin
Milk Goal
for 1942

Wisconsin Agriculturist (October 18): Uncle Sam has asked this State's dairy industry to furnish more than 15 billion pounds of whole milk in 1942, which means that about 21 percent of the entire national increase, requested for the coming year, will be expected to come from our State. In other words, we are to supply one out of every five extra cans of milk required for the 1942 goal in this country. If Wisconsin can attain this goal, the 2,320,000 milk cows must average about 6,530 pounds of milk per annum, or nearly 400 pounds more than each cow is making this year. Only a small number of our cows are now so good in production that they cannot improve under generous feed and proper care.

Government
Home Economists

Emmet Dougherty, Washington correspondent of Northwestern Miller, in October 22 issue: When the national nutrition program settles down for the long and permanent pull--after the preliminary, though intensive job of educating Americans that better health is a certain reward of selected diets in which enriched flour and baked products are such essential component parts--a group of government home economists will come into focus more prominently in the vitamin-mineral picture. All are women endowed with scientific and nutritional backgrounds. Foremost among these women is a trinity composed of Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, and her two principal assistants, Dr. Lela E. Booher, who heads up the foods and nutrition division of BHE, and Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, senior food economist on the bureau's staff.

Farms Fortified
Against Floods

Western Farm Life (October 15): For the first time in more than 15 years farmers in the vicinity of Walsenburg, Colorado, who depend upon water from the Cucharas River to irrigate their crops, can look to the future with a feeling of security. Land, idle for years, is being made productive again through a dependable supply of water. Good yields seem assured for the alfalfa, meadow hay, corn, wheat, oats and barley crops that will provide feed for cattle and sheep of the area. Likewise, good yields of sugar beets, the cash crop, are in prospect. These improved agricultural conditions, which are being reflected in improved trade in the town of Walsenburg, have been made possible through the water facilities program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, explains W. R. Watson, area conservationist for the SCS.

Migrants
Increase In
California

San Francisco report in New York Times, October 28: Job-seeking migrants are entering California in even greater numbers than during the dust bowl migration of a few years ago, according to a check made by plant quarantine inspectors at the borders. In the first nine months this year, inspectors counted 85,452 persons "in need of manual employment" who came to California by automobile. This represented an increase of 25,000 over the number counted in the corresponding period last year and 30,000 more than in 1939. The figures were made public at Berkeley by BAE and FSA. Officials disclosed that nearly 45 percent were from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. It seems probable that the increased westward movement in 1941 is to a considerable extent a migration resulting from employment opportunities in defense industries on the Pacific Coast.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 7, 1941.

GOOD FOOD SOLVES MALNOURISHMENT

speaking in New York: "Signs and symptoms of malnutrition are evident among many people privileged to buy what they like to eat. Many of us experience those symptoms in terms of our own reduced energy, mental and physical, our lack of resistance, lack of courage, lack of endurance, unreasoning irritability and inability to get along with folks.

"The solution is not a matter of drugs and medications. Occasionally they are necessary when acute illness develops and deficiencies of years of faulty feeding must be made up in a few weeks or months of addition to the diet of specific mineral and synthetic vitamins. That is a problem of medical care.

"The solution of malnourishment for the population as a whole is not that we become a nation of drug-takers, but that there be readily available an adequate supply of all the foods we need at the prices we can pay....." He said also that although wheat is a basic food, "our national habit is to scalp the life-giving elements from it."

TO PRODUCE ALCOHOL FROM RAW SUGAR

AP report in New York Times, November 7: On the ground that there is danger of a shortage of anti-freeze and industrial solvents, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, yesterday approved the production of nearly 4,000,000 gallons of high-cost ethyl alcohol from raw sugar. Permission was granted to a Philadelphia company to manufacture alcohol and sell it at prices double the present maximum. About 75 percent of all industrial ethyl alcohol in the United States is made from black-strap molasses, a byproduct of cane sugar. The company will be allowed to produce, through December, 3,950,791 gallons of alcohol in excess of contract commitments for the final quarter of the year. OPA will permit the company to sell this excess at a maximum of 49 1/2 cents a gallon in tank-car lots when made from sugar bought at \$2.30 a hundred pounds f.o.b. Cuba. For each increase or decrease of 10 cents a hundred pounds in the sugar price, an adjustment of 1 1/2 cents a gallon may be made in the alcohol price.

November 7, 1941

Urge Accord
On Free Trade

AP report in Washington Post, November 7: The National Foreign Trade Council yesterday recommended to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain "to seek now -- without waiting for peace -- to reach an accord on the principle of free trade, based on nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity." At the same time, the council protested preferential trade agreements within the British commonwealth of nations as not in accord with the general aim of United States policy for world-wide elimination of restrictions on foreign trade. The council suggested early conferences on existing American-British, American-Canadian, and British-Canadian trade agreements.

Women In The
Post-War World

Columbia (Mo.) report in New York Times, November 7: A 3-day forum, The American Woman and Her Responsibilities, was opened at Stephens College last night with an inquiry into women's future in the postwar world. Predictions of greater responsibilities and wider freedom for women were made by speakers who criticized women's present citizenship record as inadequate. Dr. Louise Stanley, BHE Chief, said: "The health and morale of the home and nation are largely in the hands of women." Sound nutrition and health programs for every home, she stated, will safeguard a better world for tomorrow.

Dominican
Refugee
Settlement

New York Times, October 29: The refugee settlement of 26,000 acres at Sosua, on the north shore of the Dominican Republic, is certain to become "a tremendous success in the next five to ten years," according to Dr. Atherton Lee (director of USDA experiment station in Puerto Rico). Dr. Lee, a leading authority on subtropical agriculture, made the statement to the Dominican Republic Settlement Association of New York City. He said the soils are varied, some of them are rich, rainfall is well adapted for some crops, and possibilities of subsurface water and irrigation are good. There are now 413 settlers at Sosua, and about 200 more are expected within the next few months. Dr. Ludwig Anigstein, formerly of the University of Warsaw but now at the University of Texas, has been loaned to the association for a 3-month study of its program of Pan-American collaboration.

New Crop
Varieties

R. I. Throckmorton (Kansas State College) in Country Gentleman (November): The Wisconsin station has approved Vicland oats for distribution. The new variety is a cross between Victoria and Richland by T. R. Stanton of the U.S.D.A. Vicland is high in yielding capacity and resistant to rusts and smuts prevalent in the North Central States....The Montana station has announced a new barley, Campana, developed by the station and the U.S.D.A. It is resistant to drought, and has high yielding capacity, early maturity, and greater resistance to grasshoppers than commonly grown varieties...R. E. Karper and associates at the Texas station have developed three new milo varieties resistant to pythium root rot -- Texas Dwarf Yellow milo, Texas Double Dwarf milo, and Darso No. 28.

November 7, 1941.

Says FCA of
Permanent Value

Editorial in Western Farm Life (October 15): Of all the farm programs that have been developed in the last 10 or 12 years, none has done more permanent good than the Farm Credit Administration, of which the federal land bank system is a part. Of course there were federal land banks long before the depression years, but the most active and helpful part of their history has been within the last decade. In the highly experimental years just past, the Farm Credit Administration has stuck pretty close to its original sound principles. In practically every instance it has insisted that its activities shall be of permanent value.

Premium for
Quality Wheat
in Kansas

Manhattan report in Northwestern Miller, October 22: Ninety-one mills and elevators in 37 counties in Kansas have agreed to pay 2 cents premium for "certified" and "grade A" wheat of the varieties Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq, according to Dr. John H. Parker, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. A similar premium plan was used last year by 60 mills and elevators in Kansas. This premium plan for wheat of the varieties wanted by millers and bakers is relatively new in Kansas, but has been followed for 10 years in Indiana.

Viruses Causing
Equine "Encephalo"

North American Veterinarian (November): In close relationship with equine encephalomyelitis must be regarded the outbreak of infectious human encephalitis that has just ended--an outbreak attributed definitely to the western equine virus. Recently, throughout the Middle West, veterinarians have reported sporadic appearances of encephalomyelitis in young horses, especially during the past two months. Significant, too, is the discovery that a third virus, previously considered to be associated only with human encephalitis (St. Louis encephalitis virus), produces typical encephalomyelitis in horses. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the time to apply control measures is now. In this the veterinarian and the public health worker agree. Unless there is quick and concerted action, it is possible that permanent areas of panzootic infection will be established. A review of recently published scientific articles and reports appears in this issue.

Agricultural
Technicians
Sail For Ecuador

Four members of the Ecuadoran Economic Resources Mission, a group of U. S. agricultural technicians going to Ecuador at the request of that country, sailed from New York City November 7. The Department of Agriculture is cooperating in the project with the Department of State and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The other three members of the mission already are in Latin America. The mission will survey agricultural and other economic resources of Ecuador with special reference to the production of export crops in demand in other American Republics. Particular attention will be given to the feasibility of producing in quantity such articles as rubber, fibers, vegetable oils, drug plants, and carpet wool. Heading the mission is Ernest G. Holt, of SCS.

Colombian
Council
Established

Agriculture in the Americas (November): The establishment of the Colombian National Council, headed by Mariano Roldan, Minister of Economia Nacional and Chairman of the Instituto de Fomento Industrial, has been announced. It is the eighth of 21 councils being established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for stimulation of trade among the Americas. Similar councils, composed of outstanding business, professional and technical men, have been formed in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Mastitis From
Infected Milking
Machines

North American Veterinarian (November): Results obtained by J. R. Hay (A.J.V.R., 2, 1941) in an experiment conducted with a herd of 65 dairy cattle, in which the number of animals infected with mastitis had increased from 40 to 60 percent during an eight-month period, suggest that improperly sterilized teat cups of the milking machine may be an important factor in the spread of mastitis. Methods of teat-cup cleansing and sterilization were studied. The use of steam and chlorine proved to be the most efficient method.

U. S. Part in
Handling
Canadian Grain

Winnipeg report in Northwestern Miller, October 22: The important part played by the United States in the storing and exporting of Canadian grain is set forth in a nine-page review by the statistics branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It is the most complete record so far obtained on the movement of Canadian grain through the United States. Wheat statistics show that 106,800,000 bushels or 14.4 percent of the western Canadian wheat crop moving into commercial channels during the crop year 1940-41 went through the United States, and approximately 26 percent of the oats, barley and rye commercial crops.

National
Nutrition
Programs

The Journal of Home Economics (November) reports that the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is preparing a "Manual on Volunteers in Nutrition for Defense" for O.C.D. It also says that the ODHWS is collecting material -- publications, posters, charts, radio scripts, films, and film scripts -- produced by Federal agencies in the field of nutrition. This material will be housed in the library of the Office of Education and will eventually, it is hoped, develop into a nutrition reference library. Eighteen agencies in Washington, says the Journal, are now producing information material of one kind or another on nutrition.

To Study
Sugar Beet
Storage

BACE News Letter (October): Research on the storage of sugar beets will be conducted during the next few months in cooperation with the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association at the Fremont, Ohio, factory of the Great Lakes Sugar Company. Sugar loss involved in the handling of beets from the time of digging to the time of factory utilization remains an important problem, it being estimated that 50 percent of the crop is stored each year over a period of 40 days with an attendant loss of approximately five million dollars.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 10, 1941.

FOOD STAMP AND
LUNCH PROGRAMS
TO CONTINUE

New York Herald Tribune, November 8: The Department of Agriculture "has no intention of abandoning in any way the food stamp plan or school lunch programs," Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the

Surplus Marketing Administration, said yesterday in a telegram to Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

The message was in explanation of a statement made on Thursday by Surgeon General Thomas Parran at the association's convention that in another few months "there may be insufficient surplus foods to continue the stamp plan or the school lunches." Mr. Hendrickson asserted that "the problem of more than 10 million public assistance people requires continuation of these programs in the interest of national health and national defense now and in the future."

CANADA TO SEND
GREAT BRITAIN
MORE PORK

Under the 1941-42 Canadian-British bacon agreement, Canadian hog producers and packers will provide the United Kingdom with 600 million pounds of Wiltshire sides and other cuts during the current marketing year, or 40 percent more than in the 1940-41 agreement, the Department said today in Foreign Crops and Markets. Deliveries are to be made during the year beginning October 1, 1941, and will require slaughter of about 5.2 million hogs. Indications are that the Canadian hog industry is amply prepared to meet increased British demands under the agreement.

COTTON CROP OF
OVER 11,000,000
BALES FORECAST

A cotton crop of 11,020,000 bales is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board, as of November 1. This is a decrease of 41,000 bales from the October 1 forecast and compares with 12,566,000 bales ginned in 1940, 11,817,000 bales in 1939, and 13,246,000 bales, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The indicated yield per acre of 233.3 pounds is lower than the yield of 252.5 pounds in 1940 and 237.9 pounds in 1939 but higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 205.4 pounds.

FOOD HOARDING
AT LOW LEVEL

New York Journal of Commerce, November 7: Only about 16 percent of America's consumers are buying more than their normal food requirements, A. C. Nielsen told members of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at the annual convention in New York City. Mr. Nielsen's estimates were based on a survey among housewives of the Central States concerning hoarding of foods, movement of retail goods under the impetus of defense work, and profiteering. He said the total tonnage of foods moved through grocery stores for July and August of 1941 was only 3 to 4 percent over the level of the same 1940 period.

November 10, 1941.

Consider Plan
to Develop
Amazon Basin

Washington report in New York Times, November 7: A vast plan for developing the Amazon Basin of Brazil agriculturally and industrially with United States Government financial is taking shape and talks have been held with Brazil about sending United States experts to make a comprehensive survey. Plan calls for development of rubber plantations, establishment of varied farming, building of factories, and the resettlement of many Brazilians in the basin. Vice President Wallace has been intensely interested in the idea, and it might raise the buying power of Brazil and lead to production of articles not obtainable in the United States. Officials said yesterday that the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as the Office of Inter-American Affairs, have cooperated in evolving the plan.

Says FSA Clients
Lack Farms in
Corn Belt States

Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, October 20: Ten thousand rural families in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio, who had been receiving aid or had applied for aid from the FSA, were unable to find farms during the past fiscal years, according to P. G. Beck, FSA regional director. The figures, which he said indicated a "critical shortage of family-type farms," were brought out in a survey made in all counties in the five Corn Belt States. "Roughly, 3,000 active FSA borrowers were handicapped for lack of farms," he said, "and 7,000 other applicants who were in need of assistance had to be turned down because they had no land to operate. In some cases the land was available but could not be operated as a sound family-type investment." Mr. Beck attributed the shortage of farms chiefly to the trend toward larger farming units, tilled by farm laborers operating power machinery.

Synthetic
Rubber

New York Journal of Commerce, October 28: The future of synthetic rubber does not depend upon the replacement of natural rubber, Waldo L. Semon, B. F. Goodrich research chemist, predicts in an article in World Petroleum. Forecasting a brilliant future for man-made rubber, Semon said the specific properties of synthetic rubber "will open new fields for its uses at such a rate that its ability to compete with natural rubber at the latter's lower production cost will be a secondary feature when weighed against the special services which the man-made product can render."

Trends in
Livestock
Transportation

Butchers' Advocate (October 29): The shipment of livestock from the raiser to the packer and stockyard has undergone a revolution during the past ten years. In 1931 only about 20 percent of the livestock was shipped from raiser to stockyard by truck, in 1941 more than 61 percent of the cattle and 68 percent of the hogs are shipped by truck. Today, motor carriers do the bulk of the transportation job of livestock, due in a great degree to the extension of all-year highways and more dependable trucks. This change from rail to truck arrivals has meant extensive alterations within the yards in receiving centers, in order to handle receipts efficiently and to accommodate the trucker.

November 10, 1941.

Article On
"Food For
Freedom"

James Rorty, author of "Food for Freedom" in Common Sense (November): The actual and potential productivity of our agricultural plant is fully as phenomenal as that of our industrial plant. If we choose to feed our people decently, even in the midst of a war economy, we have the means to do so, and at a net economic, social, and biologic profit. Not only could we feed Britain and simultaneously raise the dietary and health level of our own people; we could also do a great deal for starving Europe. We could bring to the peace table a crucially needed food surplus, which might well prove to be the ace card needed to write the terms of a constructive peace.

Wickard to
Speak at
Farm Forum

Memphis Commercial Appeal, October 26: Secretary of Agriculture Wickard will deliver the principal address at the eighth annual Mid-South Farm Forum and

Plant to Prosper rally on December 17. Heretofore,

three nationally known speakers have appeared each year on the forum program, but this year Secretary Wickard will be the only speaker. Mr. Wickard, an Indiana farmer, views the whole agricultural problem through the eyes of one who grew up on the farm and has spent most of his life farming for a living. He is already doing on his farm what he is urging to Nation to do -- produce more food.

Conservation
Payment Rates
Announced

Rates of payment for planting within special crop allotments under the 1942 AAA Conservation Program have been announced. As in former years, farmers may earn two types of payments under the 1942 program: one for planting, within special allotments, soil-depleting crops; the other, for carrying out soil-building practices. Payment rates for 1942, based on normal yield of allotted acreages, are shown below, with 1941 rates:

CROP	1941	1942
Corn (commercial area) bushel	9¢	8¢
Cotton, pound	1.37¢	1.25¢
Wheat, bushel	8¢	10.5¢
Rice, 100 pounds	5.5¢	3¢
Peanuts, ton	\$2.25	\$1.45
Potatoes (commercial) bushel	2.3¢	2¢
Flue-cured tobacco, pound	0.8¢	0.7¢
Burley tobacco, pound	0.8¢	0.7¢
Fire-cured tobacco, pound	1.5¢	1.4¢
Dark air-cured tobacco, pound	1.0¢	0.9¢
Virginia sun-cured tobacco, pound	0.8¢	0.9¢
Pennsylvania tobacco Type 41, pound	0.5¢	0.4¢
Cigar filler and binder tobacco (other than types 41 and 45) pound	0.8¢	0.7¢
Georgia-Florida tobacco type 62, pound	1.0¢	0.9¢

BACE TestsSugar BeetHarvesters

BACE News Letter (October): Field trials are being made at Davis, Calif., of a two-row sugar beet harvester which utilizes hand sorting for the final separation of beets from clods. The object is to learn whether hand labor can be economically used to obtain this final separation, and to test this topper-digger-loader built in the cooperative project between our bureau and the University of California. Construction work is also being completed on a single-row tractor-mounted sugar-beet harvester using the variable cut topper and the rubber roll digger developed on the project.

German FoodRationing

J. H. Richter, of FAR, writing on food rationing in Germany, in October Foreign Agriculture: "Food consumption in the first two years of war in Germany, Austria, and the Sudeten region was considerably reduced compared with pre-war normal consumption. The restrictions imposed, however, do not appear to have been so far-reaching as to affect in measurable degree the physical condition and working efficiency of the population at large. In many respects the food situation has been considerably better than in the comparable period of the World War. Considerable differences exist in the wartime restrictions of food consumption by consumer groups. The rationing system has been shaped with a view to favoring large-size families and, above all, those groups of the population which most directly sustain the military, industrial, and agricultural war effort. The so-called "normal consumer" -- the common city dweller in nonmanual or light manual work -- has seen his food standard considerably curtailed. Particularly the upper middle class, with a higher normal consumption of meat, fruit, and vegetables, had to reduce its food intake extensively. In regard to families in still higher income brackets the situation has been alleviated by the availability, at very high prices, of a variety of fancy-type foods that still seem to be on the market."

ColoradoResearchFoundation

Western Farm Life (October 15): An organization to accumulate funds for the support of research in agriculture and the mechanic arts in Colorado has been formed by members of Colorado State College. The organization, known as the Colorado Agricultural Research Foundation, is patterned after the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and will accumulate money from patents and copyrights on inventions of members of the college. Also, it will receive gifts and bequests from anyone interested in furthering research in agriculture and the mechanic arts. It will represent farmers and others, as well as college faculty members, in patent and copyright actions on a contract basis.

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Section 1

November 12, 1941.

CANADIAN
PRICE CONTROL

^{Baltimore} AP report from Ottawa in *Sun*, November 12: The Canadian Government last night announced the postponement from November 17 to December 1 of the effective date for its price-control regulations. The announcement, made by J. L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, said the action was taken on recommendation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to assure effective administration and enforcement.

GENERAL
CROP REPORT

U. S. crop yields as a whole are still expected to average the best on record, but wet weather in practically all States west of the Alleghenies has caused damage and so delayed harvesting of late crops that there may be further losses in some areas if wet weather continues, says the Crop Reporting Board. In half a dozen Corn Belt States the rainfall in September and October was the heaviest on record for those months, and over considerable areas from Illinois to Texas rainfall in October ranged from 8 inches upward. In addition to flooding of river bottoms and damage to standing crops, there has been rather widespread damage to hay and forage in stacks and shocks. The quality of beans and unharvested seed crops also has been lowered.

CORN ESTIMATE
AT 9-YEAR HIGH

The 1941 corn production is now estimated at 2,675,373,000 bushels, the highest in 9 years. It is an increase of 50 million bushels over the October 1 estimate and compares with the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 2,307,452,000 bushels.

MAGNESIUM
RECOVERED FROM
SEA WATER

Magnesium recovered from sea water as a by-product in the manufacture of salt is being used by farmers to replace magnesium fertilizers formerly imported from Germany, C. W. Whittaker and W. H. Ross, Department fertilizer investigators, reported today to the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America, meeting in Washington. Magnesium is one of the so-called "secondary" elements vital to plant growth. Many soils lack sufficient quantities of this element for healthy plant growth.

Manufacturers in the vicinity of San Francisco are using sea water to produce magnesium oxide for fertilizers. Others at Freeport, Texas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, are now using sea water to manufacture magnesium metal for defense industries. Other factories in California and the Southwest are utilizing natural deposits for production of magnesium. Because of its many important uses in defense, magnesium is now listed as one of the critical metals.

November 12, 1941.

Peeled Wheat
Bread Nutritious

Modern Medicine (October): Peeled wheat bread contains more proteins, minerals and vitamins than white bread, Dr. John R. Murlin, of the University of Rochester, informed the National Nutrition Conference in Washington. The peeled wheat bread is prepared by the Earle flotation process, which removes only the thin epidermis of the wheat berry constituting not more than 2 percent of the whole grain.

New Grain
Remover

Implement & Tractor (October 25): Removing small grain and shelled corn from bins has been a tiresome and expensive process. After the grain has gone below the level where it will run out by gravity, it is necessary to scoop the grain out. This has required about five men, has taken considerable time, and in hot summer weather has been a difficult job. A new grain remover recently put on the market is said to meet this need. It will transfer grain to the hopper at the rate of 1,500 bushels per hour. The remover comes down with the grain until it rests on the floor. What grain is left there must be scooped up. With a trough slipped under the conveyor, the grain need be lifted only to it.

Defense Training
On The Farm

John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education, in November Nation's Agriculture, reviews accomplishments for the fiscal year 1941 in vocational training of out-of-school rural youth as defense workers. (Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 for this work in October 1940.) "Two types of courses were set up: First, general pre-employment or preparatory courses in (1) the operation, care and repair of tractors, trucks and automobiles (including both gas and Diesel engines); (2) elementary metal work, including simple welds, tempering, drilling, shaping and machinery repair; (3) wood-working; (4) elementary electricity, including the operation, care and repair of electrical equipment; second, specific pre-employment in preparatory courses in riveting, welding, lathe work, drill press operation, aircraft sheet metal work, etc.

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, there were 12,326 general pre-employment courses with an approximate enrollment of 250,000 representing about 7500 different rural communities... So meritorious was the work done in these courses that in June, 1941, Congress made an additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 with which to continue the courses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942."

Effect of
Thinning On
Peach Quality

Moon, Culpepper, Caldwell, and Myers of BPI, in Fruit Products Journal (October), report Arlington Farm studies of the effect of thinning peach trees on the quality of the fruit: Fruits from thinned trees had on the average 40 percent greater weight than those from the unthinned trees, and were superior in brightness of color and attractiveness. There was a reduction of about 20 percent in gross yield as a result of thinning in spite of the gain in average size and weight of the thinned fruit, but the amount of marketable fruit from the thinned trees was greatest. Fruit from the thinned trees was distinctly superior in sweetness, in balance between sugar, acidity, and astringency.

Cleaned Air
Protects
Records

Scientific American (November): When printed records are kept in an atmosphere that contains a minimum of foreign matter, they are protected against deterioration and from becoming yellow and brittle.

Such deterioration is largely due to the presence of sulphur particles in the air. Electrically cleaned air, therefore, will soon be used to protect government records in the entire wing of the new War Department Building under construction in Washington. The air in the rooms where these records are kept will be cleaned by electrostatic air cleaners known as precipitrons. More than 85 percent of all foreign particles will be removed from air entering the building at the rate of 500,000 cubic feet a minute.

Beverages and
Tenderizers
From Papaya

G. N. Pulley and H. W. von Loescke, of the BACE Citrus Products Laboratory at Winter Haven, Florida, write on beverages and meat tenderizers from papaya in October Fruit Products Journal.

Papaya beverages, they report, may be roughly divided into four general classes: carbonated or still beverages; sirups for soft drink stands; sirups for soda fountains; and canned nectars. Some of the sirups for soft drink stands may contain Vitamin C, and have a papaya taste. Tenderizers (meat improvers) are prepared in Florida by dissolving the imported papain in slightly acidified water.

Yakima Valley
Growers Use
Cull Apples

American Fruit Grower (October): Because a Washington State survey has divulged that driers and canners are taking care of all apple culls at prices suggested by the fruit sub-committee of the Land Use Committee, apple growers of Yakima Valley will withhold operation of an organized cull apple diversion program. The prospective quantity of culls in the Yakima Valley has been estimated at 20,000 to 21,000 tons which is 40 percent normal, the reduction being due chiefly to a cleaner crop of apples.

Rex Wheat
High in
Carotene

Washington Farmer (October 23): The flour made from Rex wheat, new introduction of the Oregon Experiment Station, is of superior vitamin content and has the highest carotene content of any western wheat except Jenkins Club. The carotene present in the kernels tends to give the flour a yellowish tinge until bleached, but it is reported that the flour can readily be bleached to a whiteness comparable with flour from other varieties. This is expected to bear weight with millers who have been discounting Rex wheat because of milling characteristics which did not please them.

Arkansas
Food Goals

Editorial in Arkansas Farmer (October): The goals for Arkansas announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in Memphis offer some real opportunities for Arkansas farmers to add more diversified crop to their operations. Under the plan oat acreage will be doubled...peanut acreage will be doubled and, of course, livestock, dairy, poultry products goals have been boosted.

Oil Industry
A Good Farm
Customer

Utah Farmer (October 25): The oil industry is one of the farmer's best and most reliable customers. Much of the grease that lubricates America's cars and other machines contains tallow oil which comes from sheep. About 107,000,000 pounds of tallow oil in one form or another are consumed annually by the petroleum industry. This is just one item in the long list of supplies the oil industry buys each year directly from agriculture. To it must be added lard oil from pigs, stearine from cattle and horses, castor oil from the castor plant, neat's-foot oil made from horns and hooves, milk, fibreboard, hair felt, leather, cotton fabrics, wood products--and dozens of others. The petroleum industry's consumption of farm products grows steadily, as production of oil and lubricants increases, and as new techniques and processes are developed.

British "A-B-C"
Farms in War
Time Planning

Farm Journal (November): Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst (Mr. Elmhirst is president of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists) recently told United States farmers about organization of local councils of English farmers, under government leadership with sweeping local powers. The councils graded all farms under three classifications, A, B and C. A-farms were those found to be operating in a manner approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and capable of maintaining a high standard of production. B-farms were in "fair shape," but needed minor changes in program or management. C-farms were those judged as definitely on the downgrade and needing a drastic overhauling.

Movable
Granary

Successful Farming (November): A 1,000-bushel movable grain bin of simplified and inexpensive construction has been announced by the Minnesota College of Agriculture and Extension Service. Costing less than \$100 for materials, this new-type bin is sturdy and will keep grain dry and free of rodent damage. Built on skids, it can be moved to the field near the threshing machine or combine. Next year, if it isn't required for grain, the movable granary can be quickly converted into a poultry brooder house, a range shelter, a farrowing house, or used to store seed grain.

Wickard on
Post-War
Nutrition

Secretary Wickard, in a special message to the Independent Grocergram (October), says: "After the war, there will be a heavy demand for food by the peoples of Europe, whose agricultural production is being reduced by the war. And after Europe once more begins to feed itself, then what? There may be many answers to that question, but here is mine. We never yet have felt out the capacity of the American people to use good food. We never yet have given all Americans the opportunity of buying and eating all the nutritious food which our present knowledge indicates they should have. After Hitlerism has been reduced to nothing but an unpleasant memory, after the wounds of a war-torn and hungry world have been healed, then we can turn our attention to crying needs here at home, including the task of seeing that our ability to produce is matched by our ability to consume. Agriculture is in the process of adjusting its production to meet the needs of its market, a market which daily grows wiser in nutrition, and demands more of the foods valuable for minerals and vitamins. I look for this trend to livestock, poultry, fruits, and vegetables to continue until a more healthful balance is reached."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 31

Section 1

November 13, 1941.

WALLACE URGES
"EQUALITY IN
SACRIFICE"

New York Times, November 13: Equality in sacrifice must be accepted by the American people for the duration of the national emergency regardless of the constitutional rights of the individual, Vice President

President Wallace said last night at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science in New York City. It was the Vice President's first public address since his appointment as chairman of the Economic Defense Board and the SPAB. Mr. Wallace announced that the new boards would be fair but firm in developing and enforcing rules for equality in sacrifice under the priorities and allocations program and in taking things away from hoarders and depriving speculators of unearned profits.

WICKARD, TABER
ADDRESS 75th
GRANGE ANNIVERSARY

Secretary Wickard, speaking today on "The Farmers' Part in Making the America of the Future," at the 75th anniversary meeting of the National Grange in Worcester, Mass., said: "It's just good business, from the national point of view, to spend public money to put more and better food on the tables of the underprivileged. Undernourishment means weak children, unhealthy men and women. Bolstering their diets unquestionably means tremendous savings in medical and dental care, which nearly always must be borne at public expense; it means better use of our educational facilities, for tests in schools have demonstrated that under-nourished children become good students only when they get good food; better distribution of food means less time lost by workers because of better health. These things are important to the entire nation.

"Don't overlook the possibilities of the "stock piles" which we plan to build up for use after the war, when millions of starving people will be reaching their arms to us for food. The program of buying, or obtaining through loans, some of the vital foods which can be stored, offers still another means of reducing the farmer's risk of turning out price-breaking surpluses. "The risks are far greater if we produce too little than if we produce too much. We're going to take whatever risk there is in producing abundantly. If we do I'm positive that the American people will not let us farmers down."

AP report in New York Times, November 13: A "short-of-war" policy of maximum defense production, aid to those fighting Hitler, and preservation of the Monroe doctrine were advocated yesterday by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, until the nation is "more nearly united" on another course. Mr. Taber said that Americans would be "united as one man whenever they are convinced that the great hour of decision is at hand." A message from President Roosevelt, to the annual convention, attended by farmer delegates and visitors from 37 States, expressed confidence that Americans "will continue to make and keep America strong and free and neighborly in a changing world."

November 13, 1941

Extend Trade Blacklist

Washington Post, November 10: The United States yesterday extended its trade blacklist to 653 additional firms and individuals in Latin American nations. Fifty-nine names were removed from earlier lists. No articles under export control may be exported to those on the list unless a specific government license is granted. Guatemala headed yesterday's additions with 232 firms, of which a majority were plantations devoted to coffee or other agricultural products. Secretary Hull said arrangements had been worked out with the Guatemalan Government whereby limited amounts of coffee produced on these plantations would be permitted to enter the United States so that Guatemala may fill its quota under the inter-American coffee agreement.

Coyote Pelts Used in Parkas and Mittens

Farm Journal (November): Average coyote pelts brought \$6 to \$7 apiece and choice ones as high as \$11 at fall fur auctions in Seattle. Reason is, the pelts have No. 1 rating as lining for parkas and mittens for American aviators and soldiers in Alaska and Iceland and perhaps other northern outposts where it sometimes gets so cold the mercury freezes. Over 8,000 coyote pelts secured by Federal trappers in the state of Washington alone were sold at the fur sales during the year.

Apple for Salads

Successful Farming (November): Housewives will like the Minnesota Station's new apple, No. 396, which after several years of tests is ready for introduction. Of McIntosh type, this apple is unusually adapted for use in salads because it doesn't turn brown when cut into slices. It holds a bright color for two or three hours. No. 396 is a large, red apple, green-colored at the stem end.

U.S. Building Depot for Lease-Lend Goods

Business Week (November 1): Piers crammed with battle supplies, food, and troops were the bottleneck of 1918. This time Uncle Sam has gone to work on a remedy. Rapidly taking shape at Marietta, Pa., 25 miles below Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River, is a vast \$8,000,000 regulating depot, a temporary depository for lease-lend goods, removed from metropolitan coastal areas. Here 2,000 workmen have been striving to complete six mammoth warehouses and ten open areas--3,000,000 square feet of storage space in all--by the end of December. Under the plan most lease-lend material, with the exception of munitions, will be sent to the completed depot by manufacturers in the Middle Atlantic States, and from automotive plants in the Detroit area. A depot personnel will sort material into ship cargo lots to facilitate freight movement, and, more important, to prevent loss by ship disaster of any large mass of key material.

New Willow
Found in
Florida

Florida Agricultural News Service (November 6):
A rare new willow has been found in low hammock lands of central Florida by Dr. W. A. Murrill, botanist with the State Experiment Station. The hitherto unidentified

and undescribed species has been given the name *Salix astatulana* by Doctor Murrill because he first discovered it near the Lake County town of Astatula. Before the discovery of the new species there were only two willows growing wild in Florida, the common willow and the black willow. The weeping willow is sometimes planted in Florida, but does not grow wild as a general rule. The new willow is a small tree of no commercial but of considerable botanical importance.

Protect Farm
Machinery

Editorial in Michigan Farmer (November 1):
Never was there a time when machinery was more important to the farmer. Uncle Sam's all-out farm program for 1942 requires a most complete and efficient use of machinery. That means having it in the best of repair and ready for service when needed. The two causes of depreciation in farm machinery are wear and weather. The first can be reduced to the minimum with frequent and proper application of oil and grease. The latter can be almost eliminated by keeping all machinery housed when not in use--especially during the winter. A little time and effort spent in lengthening the life and efficiency of farm machinery contributes much towards lowering overhead costs.

New 4-H Club
Swine Project

The Farmer (November 1): A new 4-H swine project, which promises to become highly popular among club members in the chief hog-producing counties of southeastern South Dakota and Minnesota, was brought to its first year's successful conclusion at Sioux Falls, S. D., October 10, with the showing of hogs which club members had raised. This new project differs from the present and still popular ton-litter project in that the hogs need not be from the same litter. It is demanded of the boys that they have a litter of at least six head, and then they may select four more of equal quality to make up their herd of ten feeder pigs.

Need Farm
Tenure Security

William Calfee La Rue, of FSA, in article in Southern Planter (November) says security of farm tenure is a national need. The first step in providing this security, he says, is the development of mutual understanding of the problems involved. There should be a complete and equitable agreement between owner and tenant. This agreement should be arrived at after the farm has been thoroughly examined and the buildings and equipment inspected by owner and tenant. Use to which each part of the farm is to be put should be determined and the crops to be grown, the livestock to be kept, and other work to be undertaken should be carefully considered in as much detail as possible. Decisions as to all of these questions when formulated and agreed to would constitute a plan for the operation of the farm. A sketch of the farm, showing the layout of fields and forests, location of buildings, roads, etc., will be of considerable assistance. Notes should be taken as to the points discussed and agreed to. Just as soon as the farm plan has been outlined, discussed, and agreed to, the agreement should be put into written form.

Sawfly Destroys
50,000,000 Bus.
Canadian Wheat

Winnipeg report in Northwestern Miller (October 29): Western Canada's 1941 wheat outturn was cut by 50,000,000 bushels as the result of wheat-stem sawfly infestation, according to Dominion government entomologists' estimates. The loss occurred on more than 15,000,000 acres. Considerable progress in breeding sawfly resistant types of wheat was reported recently by the cereal division of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, Ottawa.

Agriculture's
Part in
Defense

Editorial in Ohio Farmer (November 1): We of the soil must produce the food to feed our workers, our armies, and our citizens. We must also feed those who are standing in the front line resisting aggression.

And we must be prepared to feed those of the occupied nations as soon as the fortunes of war make it possible for us to do so. As a part of the machinery to marshal our food producing resources an army of civilian workers are calling upon every farmer in the land to list his support in the food-for-defense program. They request from each individual farmer certain vital information which will enable those in charge to measure the extent of our productive capacity.

Purebred Stock
in Demand

Late summer and early fall purebred livestock sales show that there is an active demand for purebred livestock. Sales of purebred swine show that the value of purebred boars is once more on the rise. Boars are outselling gilts in most of the sales. This means that the hog raiser is planning on getting bloodlines of a good sire into the pigs that will be farrowed on his place next spring. That is the very foundation of success in the business of hog raising. The value of pure breeding is seen in every load of market-topping hogs. (Prairie Farmer, Nov. 1)

Warns against
Farm Land Boom

Farmer-Stockman (November 1): The federal land banks will try to hold down land prices during any period of inflation which may lie ahead. The banks will make loans only on normal land values. Such values are based upon prices of farm products in the past, not upon prices of the moment. The banks well know that loans made in a boom period are paid off or foreclosed in periods of hard times. Several of the large insurance companies, which recently have entered the farm loan market, will go along with the land banks. These agencies, if successful in holding down a boom, will earn the gratitude of every thinking farmer. Inflated land values have brought only misery to the farm population.

Dust Controls
Onion Smut

New England Homestead (November 1): A new method of controlling onion smut has recently been announced by the Cornell University Experiment Station. An organic sulfur dust, mixed with the seeds before planting, protects the seedlings during the vulnerable first two or three weeks of growth. Heretofore the smut has been controlled by using formaldehyde, but this is now an important defense material used in making plastics and is difficult to get.

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Section 1

November 14, 1941.

P. R. GOVERNOR
SIGNS PRICE
CONTROL BILL

San Juan report in New York Journal of Commerce, November 14: Gov. Rexford Tugwell of Puerto Rico yesterday signed a price control bill authorizing a commission to control wholesale and retail prices.

The bill was passed by the Insular Legislature several days ago.

IRON, STEEL
FROM FARMS
FOR DEFENSE

New York Journal of Commerce, November 7: Freight tariffs and Government-fixed price schedules are being made available to USDA defense boards in every county of the nation by members of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., to assist in getting iron and steel scrap from the farms in the shortest possible time, Edwin C. Barringer, secretary of the institute, said yesterday. "It is my opinion that at least 1,500,000 tons of scrap can be secured for the steel mills and foundries from our farms, and Secretary Wickard's cooperation should bring it out. Scrap has been accumulating on the farms....A survey on 25 farms in Indiana showed more than one-quarter ton on each farm."

1941 BRINGS
WEATHER
"IN REVERSE"

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, November 13: The current year has brought abnormal weather conditions, especially as regards precipitation. Figuratively speaking, the relatively dry areas of the Midwest have sojourned during the year in the humid East and South, and the East has migrated to the normally drier western area. For the 10 months from January to October the normal precipitation for Kansas is 24.66 and for Virginia, 36.13 inches, or approximately 50 percent more than for Kansas. However, this year, for these 10 months, Virginia has had only 26.03 inches and Kansas 34.95, or 34 percent more than Virginia.

Marked deficiencies in rainfall are indicated for the Eastern States and excesses, unusually large in most cases, for the central and western portions of the country. Several Southwestern States have had from 150 to more than 200 percent of normal. In contrast, some Central-Eastern States have received less than 75 percent of normal. New Mexico has the greatest excess and Virginia and Kentucky the largest deficiencies.

There has been a marked tendency to above normal temperatures. February and March were decidedly cool in the Eastern and Southeastern States; April had pronounced temperature deficiencies in the Southwest, and September in the far Northwest. Otherwise, the general temperature trend has been above normal throughout the year, culminating in one of the warmest Octobers of record in the Eastern States.

To Promote
Synthetic Rubber
Production

New York Times, November 13: To increase facilities for production of synthetic rubber and lessen the dependency of the United States on the natural product, which must be transported chiefly from the East Indies, the Defense Plant Corporation yesterday completed lease agreements for construction and equipping of two large factories to manufacture chemicals needed to make the synthetic product. Both agreements were made at the request of the Rubber Reserve Company, with companies at Galveston, Texas, and Charleston, West Virginia.

Forest Land
Problems

Birmingham Age Herald, October 30: In March 1938 President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress recommending study by a joint committee of the forest-land problem. The report, made last March, has received comparatively little public attention in this time of acute international conflict and intensive concentration in this country on national defense, but we hope that the study will increasingly bear fruit in years to come. It emphasizes one point which we think should be persistently repeated, that of the public interest in forest lands and their management. "All forest land," says the report, "is clothed with vital public interests. The committee is convinced that the United States can no longer afford the continuation of forest exploitation nor the economic and social ills that flow from exploitation of public lands already reduced to economic idleness."

Kentucky
Plans "Food-
for-Freedom"

Courier Journal, October 29: Milk, eggs, and meat are the objectives of the Kentucky Food-for-Freedom campaign. County meetings have divided up the allotted production of an additional 27,648,000 gallons of milk; 10,212,000 dozens of eggs, and 21,127,000 pounds beef -- quantities destined to keep up the strength and spirit of the fighters and workers for freedom, here and across the ocean.

Chickens Thrive
On Silage

Science Service release, Oct. 25: University of Tennessee experiments with feeding silage to chickens have yielded good results, both in increased egg production and rate of growth. The silage is made of chopped-up legume hay cut in the fresh bloom stage. Immediately after being cut, it is chopped into half-inch lengths. With each 100 pounds of silage enough sour skim milk, or powdered buttermilk dissolved in water is added to make the mixture moist. In some cases black-strap molasses dissolved in water is used. Another way is to mix with each 100 pounds of chopped-up legume hay 8 or 10 pounds of crushed carrots, or 8 or 10 pounds of sweet potatoes, or 20 or 30 pounds of corn in dough stage, or any one of several fruits, vegetables or field crops. In the feeding tests one flock of young stock fed silage and mash gained 214 percent in ten weeks, compared with 166 percent for a check flock given mash alone. A flock fed silage laid 30.5 percent more eggs than one that didn't get it.

Record Coffee Consumption

New York Herald Tribune, November 4: Coffee consumption in the United States established a new record in the first nine months of this year the National Coffee Association has reported. Consumption was at the rate of 17.89 pounds per capita against 15.63 pounds in the same 1940 period, the previous high mark.

M. L. Wilson On Food Supplies

AP report in Washington Post, November 7: Extension Director M. L. Wilson, chairman of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Federal Security Agency, said that despite demands for food made on this country, "there appears to be nothing in the picture now to indicate that it will be necessary to ration food or to do many of the things which were performed in the first World War by the Food Administration." Mr. Wilson spoke at the annual meeting in New York of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America along with Paul V. McNutt, Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., and others.

Civil Service Examination

No. 154 (unassembled). Teacher in Indian Community and Boarding Schools. Optional branches: agriculture, \$1,800 and \$2,000; home economics, \$1,620 and \$1,800; farm mechanics, \$1,800; one and two room day schools, \$1,620 and \$1,800. Indian Field Service (including Alaska), department of the Interior. Applications must be on file not later than: December 11, 1941, if received from the States; June 27, 1942, if received from points in Alaska south of Arctic Circle; August 27, 1942, if received from points in Alaska north of Arctic Circle.

To Advise On Processing Priorities

The Department of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Kenneth E. Shepard, Chicago advertising executive and OPM merchandise consultant, as project priorities supervisor for OADR. Mr. Shepard will co-ordinate activities of the Department project priorities committees recently established to advise OPM and the War Department on construction of new facilities for industries processing and storing agricultural commodities.

Argentina to Have Lower Wool Surplus

Because of a smaller carryover and an estimated increase in domestic consumption, the 1941-42 Argentine wool export surplus is expected to amount to no more than 478 million pounds, a reduction of about 10 percent compared with 1940-41. Argentina has always been an important source of United States coarse wool imports, and the war has greatly increased U. S. dependence on Argentina also for increased quality of the finer types usually imported mainly from Australia and the Union of South Africa.

Drug Makers
Buy Dandelions

Farm Journal (November): Dealers in medicinal herbs (ginseng, golden seal, etc.) are adding dandelion roots to their list this fall, paying around 25 cents a pound for them. With importation of many drugs cut off, greater use of dandelion roots is forecast, and demand by drug manufacturers in this country is growing.

Baby Pig
Disease

Successful Farming (November): An unidentified, sporadic, and highly fatal disease of baby pigs was studied by Graham and associates at the University of Illinois. Litters normal at birth developed symptoms of shivering, dullness, failure to eat, rough hair coats, and a weak squeal within 24 to 48 hours. Chemical studies of the blood indicated that the blood-sugar level was constantly lower in pigs affected with "baby pig disease," a condition known as hypoglycemia. Pigs in the early stage of the disease showed improvement in two to four hours after receiving dextrose. Repeated doses of dextrose and milk prolonged the life of sick pigs and saved some. The evident preventive measure is to be sure that brood sows receive a high sugar intake during the latter phase of pregnancy.

U. S. Cooperation
With Latin
American Banks

Business Week, November 1, commenting on the recent announcement that the Export-Import Bank will cooperate with Latin American central banks to finance imports from the United States, says: The need has developed because of the difficulty which some countries have had of selling enough goods to the United States to create the dollar exchange necessary to cover the cost of essential imports. Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia are examples. In some cases, they want defense materials. In others, they are after machinery to keep their utilities or their factories operating, and the United States is eager to assist.

But there is another angle to this problem. If the shipping situation tightens because of the need to assign American vessels to the delivery of lease-lend goods in other parts of the world. Washington may find it impossible to maintain even present imports of Latin America's bulky export items. If many ships are withdrawn from Latin American runs, deliveries of wool, copper, manganese, and the other items which Latin Americans are using to pay for imports may have to be curtailed, though the goods will be available as security for emergency loans. The Export-Import Bank scheme is aimed to meet this contingency if it arises.

Land Sales in
Columbia River
Irrigation Basin

Farmer-Stockman (November 1): Land sharks are working the West to sell land in the Columbia river irrigation basin just below the Grand Coulee dam.

The Columbia basin, with 1,200,000 acres of land subject to irrigation, is under strict government control. Water will be made available only to the family-sized farm. Anyone holding more land will be forced to sell it off in order to get water for his home unit. Water will be furnished only to the man actually living on his own farm. There need be no rush to get in "on the ground floor." The government has appraised every acre in the project; the land cannot be sold legally to actual settlers for more than its dry-land value. Real farmers who settle in the area will be protected in every way possible.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 33

Section 1

November 17, 1941

MORGANTHAU
ON POST-WAR
FOOD SUPPLIES

Worcester (Mass.) report to New York Journal of Commerce, November 17: The task of feeding Europe and Asia after Hitler is defeated will go to American agriculture, Secretary of the Treasury

Morganthau declared yesterday in an address to the National Grange. European requirements, he said, will be based not alone upon the immediate needs of people for food but upon Europe's inability to grow her own crops. Pointing out that in many countries agriculture has been destroyed, he added: "I am in favor of seeing that the credit of the United States is used to do the humanitarian thing...I am one of those who believe that in the long run, as Vice President Wallace has said, service to humanity is economically sound."

PORTUGAL FACES
FOOD SHORTAGE

AP report from Lisbon in Baltimore Sun, November 17: Portugal's Minister of Economy advised the country yesterday that it faces "a serious emergency" in food supplies and appealed to the people to "produce and save." A communique said the critical situation was due to a shortage of shipping and "lack of understanding by foreign countries" restricting transport to Portugal.

USDA ANNOUNCES
1941 YEARBOOK

Climate and Man, the 1941 Yearbook of Agriculture, to be published later this month, is the sixth in the series of yearly volumes started in 1936, each of which covers a broad field of agricultural science and serves as a farm reference book. A major feature of the 1941 volume is a compilation of weather records State by State, and county by county, probably the most complete weather record ever made available for ready reference. Climate and Man was in progress before the Weather Bureau was transferred from the USDA to the Department of Commerce. Gove Hambridge, editor of the series, again includes an introductory section which summarizes each of the articles and fits them into a unified relationship.

OCT. RURAL
SALES AT
HIGH LEVEL

New York Journal of Commerce, November 17: October volume of general merchandise sales in small towns and rural areas was larger than for any previous month on record, excepting December of last year, the Department of Commerce reported Saturday. October sales this year were more than one-third larger than in 1940 or 1939 and exceeded this September's volume by about 18 percent.

S. C. Plans
1942 Food
Program

Columbia State, November 5: A record farm production for South Carolina in 1942 was indicated yesterday as the USDA State Defense Board approved State defense goals, calling for an increase in meats, poultry, and dairy products, fruits, and vegetables. R. W. Hamilton, chairman of the board, said increases in 1942 over 1941, called for under the plan, range from 160 percent for peanuts down to 3 percent increase in cattle slaughter. The board has established a goal of a farm garden for every one of the State's 170,000 farm families, he said. The 1939 census showed only 122,000 farm gardens in the State.

Record Leather
Consumption
Predicted

New York Journal of Commerce, November 5: Consumption of leather in the United States this year is certain to reach a new high record. Production of shoes promises to aggregate some 480,000,000 pairs, which would compare with 424,000,000 pairs in 1939, the previous record figure. Other types of leather consumption also have been increasing sharply. This huge demand will be filled readily only because of extraordinarily heavy imports of hides, chiefly from Argentina.

Build Wool
Reserve for
United States

New York Herald Tribune, November 8: Approximately 90,000,000 pounds of Australian wool of the 250,000,000 pounds proposed "frozen reserve" of Australian and South African wools are already stored in the United States, L. R. MacGregor, Australian Trade Commissioner, yesterday told the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association. Present plans provide for building the reserve up to 500,000,000 pounds, he said, or enough to take care of half the present U.S. wool consumption. The reserve is being created against any possible emergency in the Pacific which might result in the interruption of normal wool imports to America.

Oct. British
Food Ration

Baltimore Evening Sun, November 5: It can do no harm for all of us to be reminded of what the British got along on by way of food during the past month. The October 1 issue of the Manchester Guardian, just arrived, contains a news item headed: Two Eggs Each; No Extra Meat, Butter, or Cheese. British ration books for October contained tickets for purchase of two eggs only for the whole month. For persons engaged in heavy defense industries, an increase in the meat ration of 2 cents' worth per person per meal was permitted.

Miss. Delta
Nutrition
Survey

Stoneville report in Jackson News, November 4: A pilot survey of nutritional deficiency in the Mississippi Delta will start in January, according to Dr. E. W. Patton of the Vanderbilt School of Medicine, who will direct the survey. The Rockefeller Foundation and Mississippi State Board of Health are sponsoring the survey. "We have selected Sunflower and Washington Counties as typical areas for sample studies," said Dr. Patton. "It is our desire in the pilot investigations to give morbidity and nutritional tests to 200 or 300 people. These will include X-rays, chemical analyses, and diet studies of about 50 families."

New Casein
Fiber Put
on Market.

New York Times, November 9: Aralac, a new fiber made from casein, will shortly find its way into dress fabrics, upholstery, draperies, blankets, and other textile products now made from rayon or wool or both. A number of mills have been experimenting with blends of the milk fiber with rayon or wool and have obtained fabrics previously made only through use of fur and wool.

The National Dairy Products Corporation has announced that after four years of experimentation, the fiber is being produced commercially and is available to the textile industry. Aralac is made by treating casein with chemicals and heating it into a viscous honey-like form. It is then forced through spinnerets under hydrostatic pressure and the emulsion emerges as thousands of strands of fiber, called "wet tow." After many treatments, the fiber becomes soft and luxurious.

Uses for
Old Binders

Farm Journal (November): Crowded into a corner by the small combine, the old binder is now fighting back. Last summer farmers in Ohio and Indiana used old binders, stripped of binding and bundle-carrying mechanism, to cut and windrow small grain that was threshed later by combines. The cut grain drops out in a fine, even windrow on the opposite side from the cutter bar. By using a binder with eight or ten foot cut for windrowing, the capacity of the small combine cutting a five-foot swath can be increased.

Test New
Scab Spray

Indiana Farmers Guide (November 1): New eradicant scab sprays, applied on the ground leaves under apple trees, have been used experimentally in orchards throughout the country. This eradicant fungicide is made up of a mixture of sodium-dinitro or tho-cresylate. A mixture of sodium nitrate and calcium arsenite also has been used successfully. Applied with regular spray equipment using 400 to 500 pounds pressure, 500 gallons will cover one acre of orchard floor when used at the time apple buds begin to swell and open. The spray penetrates the overwintered apple leaves and kills developing scab spores, reducing the primary scab infection so greatly that the build-up of secondary scab through the growing season is much lower. Cost is high, running from 10 to 15 cents a tree, and further tests are necessary before this spray receives unqualified recommendation for the orchardist.

Dr. Swingle
Continues Research
in Florida

Southern Florist (October 31): From Gainesville, Florida, comes word that Dr. Walter T. Swingle, recently retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has chosen Florida as home and field for continuation of his horticultural studies. Dr. Swingle began citrus investigations there 50 years ago with Dr. H. J. Webber, now of California. While at the University of Florida recently he said that a hardy citrus from Australia, which we now have, may form the basis of breeding work which will extend the range of citrus fruits. He says that it stands cold weather and salt spray and grows in soils low in humus.

November 17, 1941

Vitamin
Deficiency
In Diet

Julian M. Ruffin, of Duke University School of Medicine, writing in the A.M.A. Journal (November 1) on vitamin deficiencies, says: It is one thing to prescribe a diet, but having the patient follow it is quite another matter. There are few of us who are willing to change the habits of a life time. This is particularly true of tenant farmers, most of whom were raised on a deficient diet and show no inclination to change it even though they are warned that its continuance may prove detrimental to their health. The economic factor likewise plays a large part. The deficient diet to which these people are accustomed is much cheaper than a well balanced one, and many of these patients simply cannot afford to buy the articles of food that they need.

New Hooded
Barley Released

Southern Planter (November): A new strain of hooded barley, not yet named, was released this fall by the West Virginia Station to two members of the West Virginia Associated Crop Growers for propagation. The strain is now designated by number I-35-274. During the past two years it produced an average yield of 53 bushels per acre compared to 48 bushels for Missouri Beardless grown under the same conditions. Three-year average yields for bearded varieties grown by the Experiment Station were Kentucky No. 1 and No. 2, each 51.6 bushels, and Scottish Pearl 50.8 bushels, per acre.

Food Lockers
for Small
Communities

S. T. Warrington, of FCA, in a paper given at the October food preservation conference at the University of Tennessee, and printed in Refrigerating Engineering (November) advocates a centralized processing and branch locker room system for small communities. In this system, he says, the branch locker rooms can be installed in the corner of an existing building or on the vacant lot adjacent to a crossroads store, filling station, elevator, or post office. Units of 75 to 200 lockers have been installed in existing buildings for \$15 to \$20 per locker. Smaller units cost more per locker but are feasible. Many units have the town marshal, local businessman, or farmer check the temperatures in these units once each day. They may pay this man 10 per cent of the locker rental income, although many merely give him the use of two lockers. Under such conditions, these units can be operated for \$4. to \$7. per locker. These branch locker rooms are serviced from a centralized processing unit located within a radius of 25 or 30 miles.

Wheat Insured
Farms Again
Show Increase

Increased participation in the crop insurance program for the fourth consecutive year has been reported by the Department. On October 15 the FCIC had insured 437,633 farms, mostly 1942 winter wheat, in contrast to 420,886 contracts on both winter and spring wheat acreage for 1941. Additional spring wheat contracts in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, where farmers have until February 28, 1942, in which to insure their crop, are expected to swell the total to close to half a million, Leroy K. Smith, manager, said.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 34 Section 1st November 18, 1941

POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PLANNING Secretary Wickard, speaking on "The Farm Front" today at the 37th annual convention of the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union, at Topeka, Kansas,

summed up the Department's post-war planning program as follows: "(1) A public works program to conserve and build up the Nation's national resources -- including forestry, soil conservation, flood control, water facilities, range improvement and similar tasks.

(2) A program to provide services and facilities needed by farmers, such as rural housing, medical care, rural electrification, education, libraries and marketing facilities.

(3) A study of agricultural-industrial relation in the post-defense period. This would include analysis of such problems as industrial decentralization, distribution of farm products, such programs as the stamp plan and school lunch program, keeping America's share of foreign markets after the war and means of maintaining industrial output and employment at a high level.

GOSS ELECTED GRANGE MASTER AP report in Baltimore Sun, November 17: Albert A. Goss yesterday was elected master of the National Grange at its 75th annual convention, to succeed Louis J. Taber. Goss, a resident of Washington, D. C., is a former Federal Land Bank Commissioner and former master of the Washington State Grange.

EXTEND WHEAT INSURANCE ONE MONTH A 30-day extension of time in which 1941 wheat crop insurance will be operative in seven states was announced today by the Department. Excessive moisture which delayed harvesting prompted the decision to extend the date from Oct. 31 to Nov. 30 in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, Leroy K. Smith, FCIC Manager said.

FARM CO-OPS BORROWING AT TWICE 1940 RATE Farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business service cooperatives, in the first nine months of 1941, obtained \$126,000,000 in credit from the 12 district banks and the Central Bank. In 1940 the total was \$67,000,000 for the same period. Outstanding credit reached a new month-end peak of \$105,000,000 on September 30, 1941, according to a report of S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner. This compares with a total of approximately \$80,500,000 outstanding a year earlier.

November 18, 1941

Oppose Kawvale
Wheat Production

Northwestern Miller (October 29): Millers and executives of soft wheat mills concerned with the spread of Kawvale production throughout the soft wheat region, have asked Ward Magill, president of the Millers National Federation, to appoint committee from their branch of the industry, to discourage the raising of inferior soft wheat varieties. At a soft wheat millers' meeting Oct. 23 at St. Louis, a motion requested the committee to discourage Kawvale and other inferior varieties of soft wheats, and to cooperate with the state millers' associations and agricultural colleges, to devise ways and means whereby the county agricultural agents could be brought into closer working relationships with other agencies now engaged in discouraging the production of inferior varieties.

Spray Rings in
New York State

Better Farms (November 1): Eleven custom spray rings in New York State have proven economical to farmers. One big sprayer for a circuit of farms, for which the farmer pays on an acreage basis, is profitable to owner and employer, alike. Contracts are on a yearly basis. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per acre for each spray. Six to eight sprayings are made during the growing season.

1942 Peanut
Quota Is
627,900 Tons

A 1942 peanut marketing quota of 627,900 tons has been announced. This applies only to peanuts harvested for edible trade. On the basis of this quota, next year's acreage allotment will be 1,610,000 acres, or the same as for 1941. In addition to the allotment for the edible trade, the Food-for-Freedom Program has set a goal of an additional 1,900,000 acres of peanuts for oil purposes.

Vitamin C
Aids Wound
Recovery

Boston report by AP in Baltimore Sun, November 6: A "skinful" of vitamin C strengthens healing wounds by 400 percent and speeds their recovery, the American College of Surgeons was told yesterday. This skinful is easily obtained by feeding extra amounts of the vitamin. Both human and guinea-pig tests were reported. Drs. J. B. Hartzel and W. E. Stone, showed by guinea-pig tests the exact steps of vitamin C in wound healing. The human experiments were reported by Dr. Marshall K. Bartlett of the Harvard Medical School.

Food Preservation
Centers Subject
of Handbook

Community Food Preservation Centers (M.P.472) is available from the Department to leaders in organization of food preservation centers. Purpose of a community food preservation center is to provide more food for better nutrition--to set up food resources that can be drawn on to keep diets up to standard. Some centers serve individual families; some supply schools serving lunches; some make food available to low-income families in a community. Such centers also give information that helps families to conserve their own food supplies.

1940 Conservation
Payments Set
at \$462,174,927

Total payments already made, together with estimates of those remaining to be made, for participation in the AAA 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program amounted to \$462,174,927 on June 30, 1941, the Department has announced.

The figure includes national and local administrative expenses. Payments to farmers, including county association expense and conservation materials and services advanced to cooperating farmers, amounted to an estimated \$448,755,498, of which approximately \$2,114,574 remained to be certified for payment on June 30, 1941.

Fortification
of Bread, Flour
Opposed

Northwestern Miller (October 29): Both the great wheat-producing dominions of the British Empire have turned thumbs down on putting synthetic vitamins in flour and bread. Australia says, in effect, that its wheat is so high in vitamin content that ordinary milling, or possibly just a little higher extraction, still leaves enough vitamins for all practical needs. Canada is sure it can produce a white flour from its wheat that will have adequate vitamin content without synthetic additions.

Furfural May
Check Stripping
of Oil Roads

Farm Journal (November): Furfural, derived from oat hulls, promises to help highway engineers in building oil-surfaced roads. The engineers have been seeking a chemical that could be added to oil used in surfacing, to prevent stripping. Furfural has done so well in the laboratory that three States, Missouri, North Dakota and Idaho, put down small test stretches this year to see how well it will do under actual road conditions. Out of the 300,000 to 400,000 tons of oat hulls that accumulated annually around plants making breakfast foods, 35,000 tons of furfural could be produced. On test stretches one ton is enough for a mile two-lane highway. Used as a complete mix, it would be enough for 7,000 to 10,000 miles.

Farm Employment
at Low Level

The Department reports that 10,420,000 persons were employed in agriculture on Nov. 1, a much more than seasonal decline of 1,112,000 workers from the number on Oct. 1, and nearly half a million below the total for Nov. 1, 1940.

Form British
Nutrition
Society

Science, Nov. 14: The Lancet British medical journal reports that representatives of the main British laboratories working on nutrition have formed a Nutrition Society, with Sir John Orr, Rowett Research Institute, as chairman. The Lancet points out that "it has been difficult in the past for the clinician to keep in touch with the advances made by the biochemist, and the agriculturist planning production has rarely been in direct contact with the dietitian who knows the community's needs. This new society will bring them together."

Plastics
Research
Award

Science Service release November 6: A new scientific award, a gold medal, and \$1,000, to be made annually to the individual rendering the most distinguished service in the field of plastics, has been announced by Charles A. Higgins, president of the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., sponsors of the award. It is to be called the John Wesley Hyatt award, honoring the man

who invented celluloid, the first modern plastic.

Wyoming
Beaver Plan

UP report from Cheyenne in New York Times, Nov. 8: The Wyoming State Game and Fish Commission is launching an extensive long-range project to "produce beaver on State and public lands as a crop, much in the same manner as livestock is produced by ranchers." The fur-resource project, to be carried on by the commission under the Pittman-Robertson Act, will involve transplanting beavers from one stream to another and determining the suitable habitat and the numbers of animals the areas can support continuously.

May Need Tanning
Substitutes

Hide and Leather and Shoes, Nov. 1: Fred O'Flaherty, director of the Tanners Research Laboratory, said recently that the leather industry may have to seek substitutes for some materials used in vegetable tanning. About 65 percent of vegetable-tanning materials are imported, he said, and are dependent upon shipping facilities. At this time gambier, sumac, valenia, and myrobalans are not obtainable, but fortunately we have reasonable substitutes for all but valonia, which is not essential. If importation of cutch, mangrove, and quebracho should be reduced, the domestic supply of chestnut, oak, and hemlock will fall short of our needs, he said. There has been general interest in new domestic tanning supplies but so far no commercial application has been developed.

"One-Dose" Hog
Cholera Vaccine
Developed

Science News Letter (Nov. 8): William T. Boynton, professor of veterinary science at the University of California, has developed a hog-cholera vaccine which gives long-lasting immunization. The vaccine, when subjected to rigid exposure tests for deterioration, remained stable and effective, and had no adverse effects on health. Proved not only in the laboratory but in actual farm tests, where over 100,000 pigs have been successfully immunized on hundreds of Western and Corn Belt farms, the vaccine is well established. It was believed at first that two injections of the vaccine were necessary to keep pigs cholera-free between weaning and maturity. However, recent tests have shown a single inoculation sufficient for immunization until pigs reach marketing age.

BHE Bulletin
on Shoe Sizes

Hide and Leather and Shoes (Nov. 8) says: A new bulletin, Shoe Sizing and Fitting, an Analysis of Practices and Trends, just published by the Bureau of Home Economics, is helpfully critical of some existing practices of shoe fitting and offers considerable practical advice to consumers.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 35

Section 1

November 19, 1941

BETTER FARM
PRODUCT DEMAND
EXPECTED

Additional improvement in demand for farm products during the next few months was forecast today in the USDA Demand and Price Situation. The report said that "after allowing for seasonal movements, some additional increase in industrial production and employment should occur during the winter." This should result in "further gains in consumer incomes" and "improvement in the demand for farm products." Increased Government buying of farm products for lend-lease shipment was cited as an additional stimulating factor.

USDA ORGANIZES
POST-WAR PROGRAM

The Department has announced establishment of a nationwide organization of farmers and Department workers to plan a three point program for post-war agriculture. (See Nov. 18 DD, p. 1, for three-point program.) A Department Committee on Post-defense Planning and nine regional committees were named by Secretary Wickard, to draft a broad agricultural plan for "a post-war world in which we will make full use of our man power and our resources for the benefit of the American people." The Washington committee is headed by Roy I. Kimmel, of BAE, and includes representatives of the major Department agencies. These committees will work with the State agricultural colleges and State and county agricultural planning committees, which include 122,000 farm men and women in nearly 1,900 counties.

GREGORY, FARM
PUBLISHER, DIES

AP report in New York Times, November 19: Clifford V. Gregory, associate publisher of Wallaces' Farmer and a director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, died yesterday at the age of 58, after an appendectomy. Mr. Gregory, a widely known speaker on agricultural problems, also was associate publisher of Wisconsin Agriculturist and a trustee of the Farm Foundation of Chicago. He became associate publisher of Wallaces' Farmer in 1937. He was editor and vice-president of the Prairie Farmer from 1911 to 1937.

1941 CORN LOAN
RATES ANNOUNCED

CCC will make loans on 1941 corn in the commercial area at rates averaging 74.8 cents per bushel. This compares with a flat rate in 1940 of 61 cents. The price of corn sold by CCC will be revised - effective immediately - to the new loan rates. As in the past, loans will be administered in the field by county AAA committees.

November 19, 1941

Section 2

Assistant BE&PQ
Chiefs Appointed

Dr. P. N. Annand, BE&PQ chief, has announced appointment of Dr. Fred C. Bishopp as assistant chief of the bureau in charge of research work, and Frank H. Spencer as assistant chief in charge of business administration. Avery S. Hoyt will continue as associate chief, and S. A. Rohwer as assistant chief.

Electricity
Worth \$250,000
Lost By Siltting

More than 90 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy are estimated by SCS to have been lost so far this year due to silting of major power reservoirs in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. H. H. Bennett, Chief of SCS, which has been making surveys of major reservoirs, said that these states current lost due to sedimentation during the first nine months of 1941 had an estimated value of more than \$250,000 at the lowest rates.

Crop Loan
Policies

J. B. Hutson, CCC President, speaking November 6 at the annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau at Manhattan, said: "The interest of farmers and the public generally demands that the acreage adjustment, marketing control, commodity loan, and surplus disposal programs be closely coordinated... Experience indicates that the price-supporting loans, if properly correlated with the other parts of the farm program, will increase the returns to farmers many times any losses incurred in the lending operations. By making loans on a part of a crop, prices are supported for the entire crop. Some of the loans are repaid without loss and some of the commodities delivered are sold without loss. However, loans involve the carrying of large reserve supplies which necessitates substantial storage and other handling costs.

"It is estimated that present production and loan policies will necessitate approximately one billion dollars of new loans annually. With loan rates of recent years, losses are estimated at about 10 percent of the total loans. With higher loan rates, it will probably be difficult to keep losses from exceeding this figure. Obviously, all reasonable and practical steps will be taken to keep the losses at the lowest possible point."

"Under-Water"
Storage
of Cheese

Capital Times, November 1: Ordinary water may prove a satisfactory answer to the Wisconsin cheese producers' most baffling problem, the packaging of natural cheese, according to a report from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. College experiments show that natural cheese, cut and rindless, will keep in good condition if sealed in small, water-tight packages and stored under water at temperatures of 40 to 60 degrees, the report said. The method is to put small, waterproof packages of cheese into a larger, waterproof package which contains water. Successful wrapping materials used include pliofilm, aluminum plus wax, cellophane plus wax, and latex. The new method was developed in the dairy laboratories of the college, where it has been on trial for a year, said Walter Price, of the dairy staff. He added, however, that the method has not yet been tested thoroughly enough to recommend it for general use.

Dictionary of Horticulture

Market Growers Journal (Nov. 1): "Hortus Second" is a new and enlarged version of "Hortus" which appeared in 1930. It comes from the workshop of Dr. L. H. Bailey and his daughter, Ethel Zoe Bailey. It includes hundreds of plants which have been introduced into cultivation since 1930 and includes other changes. This is a most valuable volume for reference, libraries, and schools.

Ladino Clover Makes Good Poultry Pasture

"Ladino clover, introduced into New England for dairy pasture, is rapidly being adopted by poultrymen as a range crop," says G. T. Klein, Massachusetts Extension Service, in Better Crops With Plant Food (Oct.). "In ladino they have found a fast growing plant that stands grazing well and for palatability has practically no equal. It also serves them well as a soiling crop that may be cut and carried to flocks of growing birds with limited range or to layers kept within the confined walls of the laying house. Though the average life of ladino on the poultry range is about 3 years, we have farms in Massachusetts where it has been used without reseeding for 8 or 10 consecutive years. It produces far more pasture on fertile lands that are well supplied with moisture than on poorer and drier soils. Poultrymen have also found that ladino responds well to treatments of commercial fertilizers and applications of poultry manure."

Milk Production Costs in New York Shed

Milk Producers Review (Nov. 1): The three-man committee appointed to study costs of milk production in the New York shed, (Dean C. E. Ladd of Cornell, Dean S. W. Fletcher of Pennsylvania and Dean Joseph L. Hills of Vermont) has issued its report, showing that the annual average cost of production is in excess of \$3. per hundred lbs. of milk. Their report was based upon a grain price of \$40. per ton, hay at \$12. per ton and farm labor at 35 cents an hour. The cost was found to be about \$3.15 in New York and a few cents less in Vermont and Pennsylvania.

Shipping Container Regulations

National Provisioner (Nov. 8): As part of the campaign to reduce pulp and paper consumption, regulations governing the shipping of freight in corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers have been modified by American railroads. Use of the new standards is expected to save approximately 10 percent of the paperboard used in that manner. The new regulations were worked out by the railroads in cooperation with the containers branch of OPM. The new regulations save material by permitting the use of thinner and lighter materials in the manufacture of fibre shipping containers.

Protein Foods Improve British Diet

New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 17: Increasing shipments of high protein foods from North America to England are relieving the most pressing food problem of the British Ministry of Foods, the Bank of Nova Scotia reports in a detailed review of the current food problem in England. "In general," says the review, "dietary experts in

Britain have not been worried about the total food consumption, but have expressed concern about the shortage of animal proteins caused by the reduced consumption of meat, cheese, and eggs."

Inter-American
Dairy Survey

Science, Nov. 14: Dr. Robert S. Breed, head of the division of bacteriology, New York (Geneva) Experiment Station, has six months' leave to conduct a field survey for the Inter-American Committee for the Dairy Industries. Countries to be visited include Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. A study of the research and educational facilities relative to the dairy industry will be made, together with a survey of public health activities pertaining to the control of milk supplies and other dairy products.

Fertilizer for
Winter Grains

American Fertilizer (Oct. 11): Use of fertilizer not only to increase yields but to guard against winter freezing of small grains is recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture. In demonstrations conducted by the Soils Department throughout the State, wheat without treatment produced less than 5 bushels per acre, while that receiving fertilizer produced from 15 to 30 bushels. On soils that have been limed and legumes grown, grades such as 0-20-10, 0-14-7, or 2-12-6 will give profitable increase over super-phosphate alone. Where wheat or barley follows a heavy feeding crop such as corn, kafir, or soybeans, it is profitable to use a mixture such as 4-10-6 or 4-12-4. Where no lime has been supplied and few legumes grown, 150 pounds 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent is suggested.

Iodized
Mineral Oil
for Mastitis

J. Francis Cooper, of Florida College of Agriculture, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (Nov.) reports that "a new treatment for mastitis in milk cows, believed to be better than any other yet found, has been devised by Dr. D. A. Sanders, veterinarian with the Florida Experiment Station. It consists of iodine in mineral oil, injected into the udder through the teat. Principal advantages of the iodine treatment are the facts that one injection is sufficient and that no ill effects have been noted, the udders and milk flow returning to normal in less than 10 days. The remedy is best administered by a veterinarian."

Nazis Menace
Surplus Food of
North Caucasus

Nazi operations in southern Russia directed against the North Caucasus constitute a serious threat to one of the richest agricultural regions of the Soviet Union, Dr. Lazar Volin, FAR Eastern European specialist, says in a report in Nov. 17 Foreign Crops and Markets. The North Caucasus, which lies southeast of the Ukraine, has long been one of Russia's most important agricultural surplus-producing regions. Over 70 percent of the 10 million people inhabiting the region live on the land.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, NO. 36

Section 1

November 21, 1941

LEND-LEASE
FOOD TRANSFERS
TO OCTOBER 1

The Department today announced that nearly 1,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities were delivered to representatives of the British Government for shipment under the Lend-Lease Act, from the beginning of operations in April to October 1. Total cost of the commodities was nearly \$200,000,000. Animal protein products, which made up the most important groups of commodities, included cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, eggs, pork and lard. Other commodities included fruits and vegetables, grain and cereal products, fats and oils, other foodstuffs, and such non-foodstuffs as cotton, tobacco and naval stores. Roy F. Hendrickson, SMA Administrator, said: "Early in December, we expect to report the commodities turned over to Great Britain under lend-lease during October. This will show an increase in the operations. We have agreed to provide a substantial part of England's food needs, and we expect to continue making available large quantities of the essential commodities. These food shipments are proving to be a vital factor in Great Britain's fight against aggression."

HOUSE REPORTS
SUGAR BILL

New York Journal of Commerce, November 21: The House Agricultural Committee Wednesday reported out the Fulmer-O'Mahoney sugar control bill. The measure, which gives continental cane and beet producers a larger share of the domestic market by reducing existing quotas in Cuba and the Philippines, will shortly be referred to the House rules committee for ruling to bring it up on the floor..

GRANGE URGES
FARM PRICE
GUARANTEE

Dispatch by Ovid Martin, of AF, in Washington Post, November 21: The National Grange asked yesterday that Congress soon enact legislation designed to guarantee farmers "the same price protection as industry" in the post-war period. The annual convention declared present Federal programs and farm laws do not afford ample protection from a possible price collapse after the war. A resolution asking such price protection made no recommendations as to the form the legislation should take. Grange delegates said a Government guarantee against a possible future deflation in prices, such as occurred after the first World War, was essential to the success of the Agriculture Department's food-for-defense program.

November 21, 1941

Food in
Peace and
in War

Roy F. Hendrickson, SMA Administrator, speaking Nov. 19 at the annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association at Atlanta, Georgia, said,

"After the present emergency passes and we come face to face with some terrific needs for adjustment, distribution programs (such as free school lunches, the stamp plan, and low-cost milk for children) will be of great importance to national welfare. They can greatly help farmers in readjusting production--a job that may be painful. They will help cushion the social damage that will be done by the inevitable slack in employment, as the focus of industrial production switches from war materials to peace needs. They will help if adequately financed and supported, to keep a floor under the nation's physical health; and assist in keeping the nation from repeating a recently revealed mistake--neglect of our health to a point where nearly one-half of the young men drafted could not meet the physical fitness test..."

"There is no doubt that if every citizen in this country is to have adequate nutrition the acreage of food crops will have to be expanded--our food distribution system, including that which now operates without direct subsidy, will have to be improved. Adequate diet is an ideal for which all of us can work to build a stronger and healthier America. From this ideal and the ability to do something about it will spring our economic security after the peace is won."

USDA Exhibit
at Live Stock
Exposition

"Food for Freedom" is the theme of an educational display just completed by the Department for showing at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 29 to December 6. The exhibit employs

large murals, continuously projected sound motion pictures, and a special question and answer service to impress visitors with the importance of the food program.

The International Live Stock Exposition is expected to attract between 400,000 and 500,000 visitors and a showing of over 12,000 head of beef cattle, draft horses, sheep and swine, says Agricultural Leaders' Digest, November.

NFA Head on
Fertilizer
Supplies

Atlanta report in New York Journal of Commerce, November 19: From 35 to 90 percent of the 1941 consumption of nitrogen will be provided for agriculture next year if ships are available for importa-

tion of part of our supplies from Chile and the deflection of nitrogen-fixation capacity within the country to other industrial requirements is not too great, Pres. John A. Miller of the National Fertilizer Association said yesterday. Addressing the annual convention of the association, Mr. Miller said that about 500,000 tons of refined potash salts and from 35,000 to 50,000 tons of run-of-mine salts would be supplied by American producers. In superphosphate, however, the transportation of phosphate rock and a sufficient supply of sulphuric acid needed for the acidulation of superphosphate, are the, "probable bottlenecks," he said.

Civil Service Examinations

No. 157 Unassembled--senior marketing specialist, \$4,600; marketing specialist, \$3,800; associate marketing specialist, \$3,200; assistant marketing specialist, \$2,600; SMA and AMS. No. 158 Unassembled--associate tobacco inspector, \$3,200; assistant tobacco inspector, \$2,600; junior tobacco inspector, \$2,000; junior tobacco inspector (trainee) \$1,620; AMS. Applications must be on file by December 18.

Priorities for Repair Shops Irrigation

Under recent amendments to an OPM order, a defense rating of A-10 will be extended to repair, maintenance and operating supplies for public and private irrigation systems, machine and repair shops, and blacksmith shops. "These amendments will assist in solving some of agriculture's most urgent supply problems," said M. Clifford Townsend, OADR Director.

Good Flax Straw in Demand

Hoard's Dairyman (Nov. 10): Good quality flax straw may be worth more money this year, believes Perry V. Hemphill, North Dakota extension/marketing specialist. "Because of the difficulty of securing certain imported fiber materials, and also because of the high cost of such imported products as linens, jute, and sisal, there is evidence of an active demand and much competition among various tow mills for high grade flax straw", he says. Hemphill feels that farmers who have good, clean flax straw might go slow in selling it, with the likelihood of receiving higher prices than have been paid formerly.

Farm-Home Talks Week November 24

Among radio talks scheduled for the Farm and Home Hour, week of November 24, are the following: November 25--American Agriculture Mobilizes (documentary broadcast on Food for Freedom campaign); November 27--Agriculture in Latin America: Fibers from the Seven Seas.

Agricultural Research and Defense

Those in charge of agricultural research are evaluating the work in terms of the present national emergency, says an editorial in Better Crops with Plant Food (Oct.). "Of interest is the recent statement of the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station that a survey has been made of the station's research program with the view to seeing how best it could contribute to the present emergency. Station officials...believed that the station can render the best service in the present emergency by stressing those lines of work which will aid the farmers of the State to produce more from their present acreages, find the best possible seed-supplies, improve the nutritional value of their products, and prevent wastes in the processing of foodstuffs...Emphasis on immediate problems and the dissemination it will receive through extension forces should do much toward bringing into immediate use by many farmers the methods and practices which have long been advocated by agricultural experiment stations."

Fruit, Vegetable
Concentrated
Products

A method of making concentrated products from fresh fruits and vegetables, developed by the Washington Station, is described in Better Fruit (Nov.) by J. L. St. John, of the station. A feature of the concentrate, he says, "is the ease with which it may be reconstituted into a food product essentially identical with the same food prepared directly from the fresh fruit or vegetable and possessing the same characteristics, including color and taste or flavor...Concentrated products from both fruits and vegetables were not attacked by bacteria, yeasts, or molds and have kept satisfactorily for long periods of time...The method was developed principally with apples, but it has also been applied to other fruits and vegetables such as pears, peaches, strawberries, sweet corn, and peas, with success."

Beavers So Scarce
Only Three States
Have Open Seasons

Washington report in National Fur & Market Journal (Nov.): Beavers, once the basis of a great American enterprise, are so scarce now that only three states are known to provide regular open seasons for trapping them, says the Fish and Wildlife Service, after a survey of fur laws in 44 states. However, the service points out that these valuable fur animals and water conservators have been increasing in recent years. Results of the survey have been included in a recently issued Abstract of Fur Laws, 1941-42.

Who Buys
the Farms?

American Agriculturist (Nov.8) says: "Records of the Federal Land Banks and of the Farm Mortgage Corporation show that more than 80 percent of the farms which change hands are purchased by persons living in the same areas in which the farms are located. A large majority of the buyers are neighboring farmers. It is interesting to note, also, that 48 percent, or nearly half of the farms which the Federal Land Banks sold during the first half of 1941 were purchased by tenants, that is, by men trained in farming, who knew from experience the value of the particular farm that they were buying."

New Red-Spider
Spray Promising

Florists Exchange (Nov.8): SCIENCE reports that P. A. Ark and C. M. Tompkins of the University of California, in the course of investigations not related to red spider control, observed that when a 2 percent phthalic glyceryl alkyd resin in water was applied to plants heavily infested with red spiders, the latter quickly disappeared. Examination showed large numbers of dead spiders in all stages of development, while masses of eggs turned yellow and shriveled after five days. No injury was observed on plants tested experimentally under glass and in the field. The experimenters state that as the work was done in commercial greenhouses and in the field it seems probable this chemical may become important as an insecticide.

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Vol. LXXXIII, NO. 37

Section 1

November 24, 1941

PRIORITIES FOR
FOREST SERVICE
FIRE PREVENTION

New York Journal of Commerce, November 24: The U. S. Forest Service will be given priority assistance in obtaining fire fighting equipment by Order No. P-45-A just issued by the Priorities Division. The order assigns a preference rating of A-8 to deliveries of all equipment, tools, and supplies to be purchased by the Forest Service for use in fighting or preventing fires.

LEASE-LEND AID
PASSES BILLION
DOLLAR MARK

Baltimore Sun, November 24: Lease-lend aid furnished by the United States to nations opposing the Axis powers has passed the billion-dollar mark and is increasing steadily month by month, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lease-Lend Administrator, announced yesterday. By October 31, he reported, the figure stood at \$919,000,000 and has since gone well over \$1,000,000,000. Yesterday's report dealt only in totals and did not specify the countries to which aid went, goods and equipment shipped, or repair services given. A substantial proportion of lease-lend aid has been made up of shipments of foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities to England.

GRANGE ADOPTS
"PLATFORM FOR
AGRICULTURE"

AP report in Washington Post, November 24: The National Grange announced yesterday adoption of a post-convention "platform for agriculture," calling on the Federal Government to give farmers a greater part in the national defense effort. Albert S. Goss, of Washington, newly elected master of the grange, said the platform was compiled by the executive committee after study of all legislative action by delegates at the convention. The platform opposed arbitrary price fixing, "unless use of economic devices fails to check inflation. In that event all groups should be treated alike and the power to control should be retained by Congress." A new formula of price parity for farmers was imperative, the platform stated, adding that agriculture should be "assured an equitable share of the national income, either by raising the level of prices farmers received to the level of prices they pay for nonfarm goods and services, or by reducing those items to the level of farm prices."

RECOMMEND MORE
DAIRY EQUIPMENT
FOR FARMS

The Department has recommended to defense officials that increased amounts of dairy equipment be made available to farmers next year, M. Clifford Townsend, ADR director, today told the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation. Speaking at Madison, Wis., Townsend said the Department is "particularly anxious that all possible steps be taken to facilitate the expansion of dairy farming called for in the food for Freedom program".

New Ideas in
Apple Orchard
Fertilization

J. D. Winter, Minnesota College of Agriculture, writing in *Better Crops With Plant Food* (Oct.) on new ideas fertilizing apple orchards, says there is a noticeable swing toward "recommendations for the use of a complete fertilizer, at least in alternate applications. This is particularly true in the Eastern States where it is being recognized that fertilizer tests conducted on good orchard soil cannot necessarily be used as a basis for fertilizer recommendations on poor soil, and vice versa. The latter situation is summed up in a recent bulletin (625) of the New Jersey Station, as follows: 'Some orchard soils may be so well supplied with all the common nutrients that they will not show a beneficial response to applications of fertilizers. Other soils may be deficient in one or two nutrients but be well supplied with the remaining elements. In general, however, orchards planted upon Coastal Plain soils will be benefited by annual applications of a complete fertilizer'."

Bulbs from
Scotland

Florists Exchange (Nov. 8): It has always been recognized that Scotland produced fine quality bulb flowers for English markets after southern stock was through, but Scottish growers in the Aberdeen area have been active shippers of bulbs to the American continent this season. Considering the latitude of Scotland, it is clear that daffodils, tulips and the like enjoy a cool climate. Long before gladiolus became the big factor it is today, some of the finest varieties were raised in Scotland and not a few daffodils originated there also.

Mechanical
Turkey
Picking

Turkey World (Nov.) "One of the most recent developments in methods of preparing turkeys for market is mechanical turkey picking. . . In large dressing plants, mechanical pickers are taking their place rapidly in the conveyor lines, and are saving labor to the extent of replacing two to four people in the line. In addition, the speed of operation of the line is increased, providing a saving of 25 to 45 percent in labor costs and 10 to 25 percent in total costs in the picking room. In picking lines, the machines are used as the birds come out of the semi-scalder. Two to four people work on the machines".

Flue-Cured
Tobacco
Fertilizer

Williamston, N.C., report in Western Tobacco Journal (Nov. 4): L. T. Weeks, Extension Service tobacco specialist reports that the flue-cured tobacco fertilizer recommendations for 1942, as adopted by the Southern Tobacco Work Conference, call for a plant bed fertilizer containing 6 percent nitrogen, 9 percent phosphoric acid, and 3 percent potash, to be applied at the rate of 1 pound to the square yard. The plant bed fertilizer should be practically free of chlorides.

Dried-Fruit
Storage
Experiments

W. R. Barger (BPI, Fresno, California) reports results of experiments with dried fruit in storage, in Ice and Refrigeration for November. There is considerable interest among packers and warehousemen, he says, in the use of cold storage for dried fruit, so that part of the crop can be packed in advance of demand and held without deterioration. The experiments reported were made in 1939 and 1940.

Citrus Soil Conservation Project

Florida Grower (November): A new type of soil conservation demonstration to develop practices applicable to Florida citrus-growing sections has been established in a 15,500-acre area in Polk County, according to Colin D. Gunn, SCS state coordinator. In cooperation with the Extension Service and the Experiment station, SCS technicians will assist growers in developing conservation plans for establishment of soil-improving crops, spot mulching, stubble mulching, irrigation, and other soil and water conservation practices. The project was established in response to requests for information on conservation methods for citrus groves, need for which was emphasized by serious erosion damage during heavy rains last spring.

New Thornless Blackberry

Florists Exchange, Nov. 15: The John Innes Institute at Merton, Surrey, England, has for years been breeding blackberries with a view to developing a truly thornless variety of commercial value. At the Royal Horticultural Society meeting in September, the institute showed a variety named Merton Thornless, the result of a cross between Rubus rusticans inermis and R. thyrssiger. Completely thornless, it is an amazingly free cropper with large fruits of superb quality. How hardy this new blackberry will prove under American conditions has yet to be proved, but without doubt stock will in due course reach some of our experiment stations.

Food Processing Laboratory

Ice and Refrigeration (Nov.): Construction of a new food processing laboratory, the only one of its kind in the Intermountain States, at the Davis County Experimental Farm in Farmington, Utah, has been completed. Dr. Leonard H. Pollard, professor of vegetable crops, Utah Experiment Station, has announced. The new laboratory will make it possible to do research work on freezing of fruits, vegetables and meats, said Dr. Pollard. At present work is to be conducted on strawberries, raspberries, peas and lima beans, and other crops will be added as time and facilities permit.

Issue Report on School Lunch Program

More than 5,000,000 school children will be getting free lunches this winter through the School Lunch Program, says a report, (The School Lunch Program and Agricultural Surplus Disposal) by BAE and SMA. The 5,000,000 children attend 67,000 rural and urban schools. The lunches they eat in a month will total more than 56,000,000 pounds of food - dairy products, eggs, cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish. The retail value of these foods will be more than \$4,000,000 a month.

October Egg and Chick Production at Record Levels

Egg production during October totaled 6,600,000 cases, a record production for the month, AMS reports. Production during the 10 months of this year also was the largest of record. The rate of egg production per layer during October reached a record high of 8.2 eggs for the month. Farm laying flocks during October averaged 290,900,000 layers, the largest number for the month since 1930. Hatchery production of baby chicks in October totaled 21,406,000 chicks, a record production for the month. It was 60 percent larger than the production in October last year and 56 percent above the previous high October production in 1939.

Appalachian Wood
Replaces Imported
Brier for Pipes

The Appalachian forests are meeting the shortage of imported brier wood for pipes, says Leonard I. Barrett, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, in *American Forests* (Nov.). "Whether or not the new war-born industry will continue permanently in the southern Appalachians is a matter of conjecture," he says. "Two factors will largely determine this. The first is the amount of raw material available and the second is the economic condition after the war. So little has the occurrence of laurel and rhododendron been studied that accurate estimates of the available supply of burls cannot yet be made. There are approximately forty million acres of forest land in the Appalachian and Cumberland mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Competent observers estimate that at least five to ten percent of this area bears laurel or rhododendron. Therefore, it is probable that the total area on which these plants occur is measured in millions of acres . . . Meanwhile, the industry is helping mountain farmers and mill workers to enjoy an era of relative prosperity without serious damage to Appalachian scenic values dependent upon the spectacular blossoms and evergreen foliage of laurel and rhododendron thickets."

Electric Cable
Spans Snake
River Canyon

What is believed to be the world's longest span of free-swinging electric cable was completed this year on the system of the Clearwater Valley Light and Power Association of Lewiston, Idaho, says *Rural Electrification News* (Nov.). It spans the Nation's deepest gorge, the Grand Canyon of Snake River. The span, which carries power across the Snake River to cooperative members in Asotin County, Wash., measures 6,724 feet from pole to pole but has 7,007 feet of wire in it. So rugged is the country that the distance by road is nearly 70 miles, 55 times the direct distance.

Field Boxes
for Harvesting

American Agriculturist (Nov. 8): "Development of central packing for vegetables is bringing the special field box to the front. This is especially conspicuous in celery markets . . . One concern in Wayne County, N.Y. has a batch of celery field boxes which cost 50 or 60 cents but which have already taken six seasons of hard usage going back and forth to the field many times. They look as if they were good for another six years. As more growers develop shed packing of vegetables, field boxes will be found more and more useful."

S.D. Soil
Conservation
Districts

Dakota - Farmer (Nov. 8): The South Dakota state soil conservation committee has just approved another soil conservation district in Minnehaha County, after the necessary favorable vote by land owners. This makes a total of 22 organized districts in the state, embracing over 5,600,000 acres. The Minnehaha district contains 141,000 acres.

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Vol. LXXXIII, No. 38

Section 1

November 25, 1941

U.S. TO BUY
ICELAND FISH
FOR BRITAIN

AP report in Washington Star, November 23: Roy F. Hendrickson, SMA Administrator, announces he is sending representatives to Iceland to buy fish and fish oil under the British aid program. Hjalmar Bjornson, of FCA and BAE, will direct the program. Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Bjornson said England had contracted to take Iceland's entire fish surplus, chief export product, and to supply food, machinery, and other necessities. Under the new agreement, they said, the United States would purchase the fish supply and transfer it to England. The United States then would supply Iceland with food and other necessities.

USDA CALLS
VEGETABLE
CONFERENCE

More than 100 canning vegetable growers and canner representatives, and extension specialists have been invited by Roy F. Hendrickson, SMA Administrator and chairman of a special Department committee on vegetable and commercial truck crops, to attend a conference at the Department, in Washington, November 27 and 28. Delegates will discuss a program for 1942 requirements and methods of achieving needed expansion in canned tomatoes, green beans, corn, and peas--the four major canning vegetable crops.

IOWA DEFENSE
RELOCATION
OF FARMERS

Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer (Nov. 15): The government, thru the FSA and the Iowa Defense Relocation Corporation, is buying 10,000 acres in northern Iowa to provide farms for folks who were crowded off defense projects in the state. The new project which will take care of four times as many farm families as are now living on the tract, may provide a pattern by which tenure problems in Iowa may be permanently improved. If it can be demonstrated that a family can have more security on a small farm than on a big farm, with the risks of large-scale operation, we may see a change in the tendency toward bigger farms.

Cooperation between small farmers in ownership and use of big machinery and purebred sires needs to be worked out. Life leases need to be compared with long-term purchases as desirable types of tenure. The social effects of a community of small farmers should be contrasted to a community of big operators and hired men.

Federal Budget
Study Issued

Baltimore Sun, November 24: Recommendations for cutting \$1,783,000,000 in non-defense expenditures from the Federal budget were made public yesterday by Willard D. Arant, research director of the National Economy League, in a study prepared for submission to the joint Congressional committee on non-essential expenditures, headed by Senator Byrd (Va.) Large savings would be made in payments to farmers, work relief, public works, and aid to youth. Mr. Arant urged that parity payments, sugar act payments, and the reduction in interest on farm mortgages be eliminated entirely, and that a slash of slightly more than one-third be made in soil conservation payments and other aids to agriculture. It was pointed out that lease-lend expenditures for farm products will exceed all other Federal farm payments combined.

More Dry SkimMilk Needed;Dried Eggs Ample

With heaviest needs for dry skim milk still ahead, the Department reports that further sharp increases in production are necessary to meet requirements for lend-lease shipment. A total of 200,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk is required in present goals for shipment to Great Britain. Supplying this amount means a 40 to 50 percent increase in total dry skim milk production in the United States. Facilities for producing dried eggs for lend-lease shipment are now more than ample to meet requirements. Estimated full time egg drying capacity on November 1 approximated 167,000,000 pounds of dried eggs annually, compared with an annual full time capacity of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds last spring before expansion became necessary.

Wheat FlourExport PlanAnnounced

The Department has announced a wheat export plan under which CCC will sell for export, or manufacture into flour for export, limited quantities of wheat from its pooled stocks at prices below the domestic market. The plan will operate in conjunction with the SMA Wheat Export and Wheat Flour Export Programs. Under the CCC plan, flour sales are permitted to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and anywhere north of such countries in the Americas and adjacent islands, and to islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40° West Longitude, and to the Philippines and Virgin Islands.

Argentina Wheat,
Flaxseed Prices
Guaranteed

Farmers in Argentina this season will again be guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and flaxseed, the Department reports. A decree dated November 15 authorizes the Argentine Grain Board to purchase 1941-42 crop wheat and flaxseed at a basic price of 54.7 cents per bushel for good quality wheat and about 70 cents per bushel for good quality flaxseed delivered to the Board in Buenos Aires.

"Agriculture
Mobilizes"

Beginning Thursday, December 11, and each Tuesday thereafter, the USDA will present a radio program on "American Agriculture Mobilizes," over the National Farm and Home Hour, giving "grass roots reports on Food for Freedom." On the first program, December 11, The Job Ahead, three members of the New Hampshire USDA Defense Board will report specific goals and problems of New Hampshire farmers in the Food for Freedom campaign.

Flax Used in Cigarette Paper

Newsweek (November 17) reports that this month the American Fiber Company's flax-decorticating plant at Helm, California, turned out its first bale of fiber, forerunner of a 200-ton daily output. When the war cut off imports of French cigarette paper, made from linen rags, flax growers in the United States found an outlet for their straw in the rapidly expanding domestic cigarette-paper industry. To prepare flax for paper making, the fiber is separated by a decorticating machine from the shive, or woody portion of the plant. The Helm plant is one of a number of such plants that have sprung up in flax-growing sections of the country.

Former Wars Prove Inflation Harmful To Agriculture

Presenting a striking array of facts relating to the effects of previous wars on agriculture over a period of 200 years, Dr. Booth, Associate Director of Marketing, Agricultural Economics, Dominion Department of Agriculture, introduced the subject "Canadian Agriculture in the Post War Period" at the recent meeting of the National Dairy Council at Toronto, as a basis for discussion of the probable effects of certain policies adopted during the present war. Chart indices representing wholesale prices in general, and the prices of farm products in particular, for a period of nearly 200 years in the United States, indicated clearly, said Dr. Booth, the effects of inflationary policies through this long span of years, broken by periods of war and economic upheaval.

In each war period, prices increased more than 100 percent, and in each case, they returned to a level close to, or below, that prevailing before the war. There was also a precipitous decline near the close of each war or soon afterwards. This, in turn, was succeeded by a period of from 20 to 30 years--except in one instance when the next war came along too soon--of declining prices, business stagnation, and widespread distress.

What's New in Farm Machinery

Agricultural Engineering (November) contains a paper by E. A. Silver, Ohio Experiment Station, reviewing new developments in farm machinery. A dynamometer for measuring and recording both the power through the power take off shaft and the drawbar pull of an implement or machine has been developed at Ohio State University. It was used successfully this season to measure the power of grain combines in field conditions....The field forage harvester is a recent development in haying equipment. It involves an entirely new method, particularly in harvesting green forage. Its use depends a great deal on fundamental crop factors....Need exists for a machine to harvest alfalfa for artificial dehydration. It should be strong enough to operate, without interruption, for 24 hours a day and should process the material finely to expedite dehydration. Such a machine is being developed.....A new principle of propulsion has been developed for larger combines. This is the self-propelled combine whereby an engine mounted on the combine propels the machine as well as furnishes power for the operating parts of the machine itself....A recent development is a rapid moisture determinator for green forage, grains, etc. This is something that farmers, elevator men, dehydrators, and others can use.

3 Million Farms
In Conservation
Districts

Three million farms are now included in the boundaries of soil conservation districts. Farmers in 38 States have completed the organization of 619 districts, covering more than 365 million acres of farm land. This movement began only four years ago, when the first district was established in North Carolina in August 1937. Since then, farmers and ranchers have voted to organize more than one third of the Nation's farm lands into soil conservation districts. They are self-contained, self-governed subdivisions of States intended to provide assistance to farmers in conservation activities.

OPM Restricts
Transparent
Wrappings

Newsweek, OPM has forbidden the further manufacture of gift wrappings, sipping straws, and Christmas bells from cellophane or similar materials made from cellulose. It also has banned the packing of soap, razors, cosmetics, wax articles, ribbons, etc., in transparent materials, but for the time being will permit food and cigarette concerns to continue utilizing them. Cellophane and such wrappings use large quantities of phenol, glycerine, and chlorine which are essential for defense.

Emergency Food
Plans in Britain

The London correspondent of the A.M.A. Journal (November 15) says Lord Woolton, British Minister of Foods, has described food plans for any emergency. Stocks of food have been widely scattered so as to limit the quantity that could be destroyed in any one air attack. Great Britain is divided into many areas, each independent in the matter of emergency food stocks for several weeks. The stocks consist of biscuits, corned beef, canned soup, canned sugar, canned margarine and tea. A new development is the "Food grid"—a cooking depot established 7 to 10 miles outside the town it is meant to serve. It will function if the other centers are put out of action. Each can produce six thousand meals in four hours and send them into the town by mobile canteen or car. Cooking depots to cover a population of 7,400,000 are under construction or in being.

Wickard Will
Head Speakers at
AFBF Meeting

I.A.A. Record (Nov.): Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Senator John H. Bankhead, Congressman Clarence Cannon and Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold are among the speakers who will address the 23d annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 8 to 11. Announcement of these speakers and the general theme of the convention program of patriotism and national defense was made by Edward A. O'Neal, president.

Liquid Egg
Production

Liquid egg production by commercial egg-breaking plants in October was by far the largest of record for that month. Production was estimated at 18,406,000 pounds, compared with 655,000 pounds in October last year. The present high rate of production is directly related to the Government's program of obtaining dried eggs for export under the lease-lend act.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 26, 1941

NEW YORK DAIRY
FARMERS ASK
DROUGHT AID

AP report in New York Times, November 26: Representatives of New York dairy farmers appealed to the House Agriculture Committee yesterday to approve emergency drought aid and received assurances from Chairman Fulmer that their plea would have careful consideration. Headed by Holton V. Noyes, State Agriculture Commissioner, the dairy spokesmen testified that unless Federal relief was granted, increased milk production desired by the Government under the national defense program would be impossible. He said the drought had so seriously reduced the hay crop that farmers faced the prospect of selling part of their herd because of inability to obtain feed.

SUBSIDIZED
RURAL HOUSING
RECOMMENDED

AP report from Omaha in New York Herald Tribune, November 26: A government-subsidized program of rural housing was suggested yesterday by Cal Ward, FSA regional director, as a partial cure for defense dislocations in farm States. Testifying before the House committee investigating defense migration, Mr. Ward proposed that the Government own farm buildings and collect rent for them directly from the tenant. "Such a program could immediately make many more farm units available and could largely pay for itself by reduction in rural and urban relief loads," he said. "The Government could require certain leasing concessions which would lend themselves to permanency and would greatly alleviate tenant migration."

EVAPORATED MILK
STOCKS AT
HIGH LEVEL

The outstanding feature of the evaporated milk situation is the large supplies of case goods accumulating in warehouses of producers, AMS says. Reports from manufacturers to the Department showed total stocks of 382,605,000 pounds on November 1, the largest ever reported for any November 1 and the fourth largest for the first of any month. Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, stocks increased during October, and on November 1 were about 43 million pounds larger than those of a month earlier. Compared with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 249,109,000 pounds, they were 54 percent larger.

RADIO TIME FOR
LIVE STOCK SHOW

The USDA portions of the National Farm and Home Hour will be cancelled December 1-5 inclusive on account of the International Live Stock Exposition. Market reports will be wired to the exposition in Chicago.

Birch Oil
Replaces
Wintergreen

Birch oil is rapidly taking the place of synthetic wintergreen oil, used in drugs, disinfectants, insect powders, candies, and chewing gum, says F. E. Hardart, in *Nature Magazine* (December). Use of the constituents of the synthetic product in defense is increasing the price. During the first World War, birch oil was distilled extensively, and toward the end of the war brought \$10 a pound. The oil now brings \$2.25 to \$2.75 a pound. "The 'birch stills' of 1916-18," he says, "were found mostly through the south, especially in North Carolina ... Sweet birch is found from Newfoundland to Iowa, and southward to Florida, but only in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and possibly in the Carolinas, are found groves large enough to make 'birch stills' practical... Second-growth timber is most frequently used for oil because the saplings have branches just the right size for the still box. Usually only the smaller limbs, seldom more than an inch and one-fourth in diameter, are used. Some operators, however, strip the bark from the trunk of the trees and larger limbs and use it after the rough outer portion has been scraped off. Birch oil is found only in the bark and growing tissues of the trees."

Urge Scientific
Cooperation
With Mexico

Science Service release, November 18: Mexicans, better disposed toward the United States than before the "Good Neighbor" policy, still await more effective implementation of this policy, so far as culture and science are concerned, declared Prof. Bart J. Bok, of Harvard College Observatory, who reported on his visit in Mexico last summer to a recent symposium on "Scientists and the Emergency" held by the American Association of Scientific Workers in Cambridge, Massachusetts. If Americans with business or professional contacts in Mexico would learn to speak Spanish, it would help enormously, Professor Bok contended. "Judging from what I heard throughout Mexico," he said, "the success of Vice President Wallace's visit to Mexico City was in no small measure due to his knowledge of Spanish and the delivery of his major address in that language." He recommended that American educational foundations extend their activities in our neighbor republic, that the present practice of granting scholarships in American universities to students from Mexico be followed by giving them further aid after their return home, and that Americans encourage adult education and science popularization in Mexico. "The Mexican public wishes to know of modern science," he declared. "One feels that it would be a great thing if Latin America could receive a Spanish edition of *Science News Letter*, news releases from Science Service and translations of our best popular scientific books."

Test Airplane
Shipment of
Flowers

Los Angeles report in *Florists Exchange* (Nov. 15): J. S. Whyte, secretary of the Southern California Floral Association, in cooperation with a large airplane factory, is making tests to determine the effect of humidity, altitude, temperature, etc. on flowers with the idea of future transportation of California flowers via air express. The experiments are being conducted on a comparative basis between eight hours by plane from Los Angeles to Dallas, for example, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours by rail, as well as proportionate time to other points.

However, electricity offers convenience, cleanliness, and a reduction of labor requirements. The cost of several of the electrically heated units used in these tests is within the farmer's ability to pay, and after further tests and modifications it is likely that the use of electricity to heat this type of brooder will become even more practical."

Suggests Portable
Food Lockers
for Britain

Jaroslav Novak, former Czechoslovakian Consul General to the United States, at the annual convention of the National Frozen Food Locker Association in Omaha, suggested that we develop portable food locker plants for Britain. "Motorized frozen food locker plants," he said, "would be useful not only for the British Army, but for the American Army as well, especially in the Southern States of the Union, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Bermuda, Trinidad and Iceland. The stores could be replenished regularly from ships with quick frozen meat, vegetables, fruits, milk and dairy products from quick freezing headquarters in New York and San Francisco. "It might be a good idea to use a few such motorized frozen food locker plants as demonstrator plants in Central and South America, or even in the Eastern States of the Union where the frozen food locker plants are not yet as popular as in the middle West and the West." (Locker Operator, Nov.)

BAI Lantern
Slides on
Brucellosis

"Brucellosis of Cattle" is the title of a new set of lantern slides recently prepared by the Department. They illustrate some of the ways in which brucellosis attacks cattle and practical methods for prevention. Testing, sanitation, the use of disinfectants, and calfhood vaccination in fighting the disease are emphasized. The set, which consists of 45 slides, was prepared by BAI and is accompanied by lecture notes.

Subsoil Still
Dry in East

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, November 26: The week brought good rains to the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama and generally to Tennessee and Kentucky, which relieved the water shortage to a considerable extent in these areas. North of the Potomac Valley there were additional moderate rains in most sections, which further improved the topsoil, but there has not been enough to penetrate the soil sufficiently to relieve the general water shortage. Wells and streams remain low. South of the Potomac Valley, rainfall was again light with topsoil, as well as deep soil, deficiency. There are further complaints of the necessity for hauling water for livestock and other use in the Middle Atlantic area.

Iowa Oats
Variety Test

The best oat varieties on Iowa's community yield test plots in 1941 were Boone and Tama. On the 30 plots in different parts of the State, ten leading kinds of oats were tested. Boone and Tama are resistant to four oat diseases--leaf rust, stem rust, loose smut, covered smut. (Farm Journal, December)

"Technicolor"
Shipping Test
for Fruit

California Cultivator (November 15): Plums and pears in technicolor are among the features of a cooperative test being conducted to study factors affecting the quality of these fruits when shipped to eastern markets. Cooperating in the study are the pomology division of the California College of Agriculture and the USDA. Object of the test is to determine maturity standards for leading commercial varieties of plum and Bartlett pears and establish the best precooling and refrigeration practices. Colored photographs of fruit shipped in test packages are made under identical lighting conditions both before shipment and after arrival in New York. Test crates shipped East are examined in the USDA laboratory in New York.

N. D. Farmers,
Sportsmen
Cooperate

Adrian C. Fox, SCS, in Dakota-Farmer (Nov. 8) says: "Many sportsmen going afield this season will see a poster, 'No Hunting or Trapping Without Permission,' issued cooperatively by the North Dakota Wildlife Federation and SCS. These posters, contributed free by the federation during the past four hunting seasons, have met with approval by farmers and sportsmen alike. They are in use this year on 14 Soil Conservation Districts, Farm Forestry Project, Veterans' CCC Camp Area, and several Land Utilization Projects... Farmers generally recognize that most hunters are sportsmen in every sense of the word and are glad to grant them permission to hunt if the game population is in excess of the breeding stock needed for the next season's game crop."

Growing Vanilla
From Seed

New England Homestead (November 15): Success in growing vanilla plants from seed, which has been considered virtually impossible, is reported from the Cornell University Experiment Station. Growing vanilla from seed opens the way to produce hybrid plants, capable of growing better in a new environment than imported plants. The method of germinating seed was developed by Dr. Lewis Knudson, head of the department of botany. The new method has been so successful that well-developed plants already have been sent to Puerto Rico from the Cornell Station.

Autogiros
Spot Fires

American Forests (November): Autogiros are playing an important part in the conservation work of the National Park Service. Not only have they proved their value in spotting forest fires and carrying supplies to firefighters but plans are being made to use the giros in animal census taking, particularly in such areas as Death Valley National Monument, California, and Yellowstone National Park. In addition, the machines are employed in surveying by aerial photography national park areas suited to recreational development.

Electricity
for Heating
Brooders

Studies of a small, homemade, inexpensive outdoor brooder heated with electricity are reported in a paper by John B. Greiner, BACE, in November Agricultural Engineering. Fourteen brooders were constructed and tested at the University of Georgia. Throughout the tests, he says, "The brooders heated by kerosene oil lamps as checks have been more economical when costs of electricity and oil are compared.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 27, 1941

WAUGH APPOINTED
ASST. DIRECTOR
OF MARKETING

The Department today announced the appointment of Dr. Frederick V. Waugh as Assistant Director of Marketing. Dr. Waugh has made comprehensive studies of marketing problems, and has helped develop programs for improving the distribution of farm products, including the Stamp Plan and other means of making surplus foods and clothing available to low-income families, the elimination of interstate trade barriers, and the modernization of city produce markets.

FARM LABOR NEEDS
ARE NATIONWIDE,
SAYS TOWNSEND

A nation-wide program is being developed to assist farmers in securing the manpower to operate the Food for Freedom program, M. Clifford Townsend, OADR Director, said today. Speaking before the Ohio Farm Bureau at Columbus, Townsend said, "One of the problems that has most concerned the Department of Agriculture in preparing for the impact of defense upon farm economy is that of labor supply.....Early last spring the Department began a campaign of education in which we pointed out that while farm labor problems were not as dramatic as getting skilled mechanics for aircraft factories, they were every bit as compelling and urgent.....

"Although a lot of spade work and advice can come from Washington, primarily labor supply is a local problem requiring local interest and cooperation. Within the community, farmers and government agencies can do a great deal toward more efficient use of existing manpower. When even all local and state means have failed to meet the demands, the problem will move up through the regional labor supply committees and to Washington."

S.E. POWER
RESTRICTION
POSTPONED

Indefinite postponement of a pending 30% curtailment of power used by large commercial and industrial consumers in six Southeastern States was announced yesterday by the OPM power branch in Atlanta, Georgia, says an AP report to the New York Herald Tribune, November 27. Power officials said relief from the power curtailment was made possible by a heavy rain over the region last week end, which added to drought-depleted reservoirs and yielded approximately 119,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power.

USDA ASKS OFFERS
ON CITRUS PULP
PROCESSING

Manufacture of grapefruit pulp and orange pulp, relatively new export products in the United States, is being encouraged by the Department to help supply British marmalade needs, through shipment under the Lend-Lease Act. SMA is asking for offers from processing firms to manufacture the pulp. Under present plans, processors in the British Isles will add sugar to the pulp received under lend-lease shipment, to make marmalade, a staple in British diet.

Idaho Bull
Stud Plan

Dairy specialists in Idaho say scrub bulls are disappearing from communities where bull stud associations operate. It has been only five years since the first association was formed, but the State now has 29 studs, operating 150 bulls, serving about 2,000 herds of five to six cows apiece. Most studs report more calls than can be handled. Carefully selected bulls are owned by individuals (selected with equal care). Cooperative associations of herd owners are formed to purchase breeding services from the bulls. A dairymen signs up for a year. Bulls are taken to the farms when needed. Rigid rules govern the entire stud operation to insure high breeding efficiency and to safeguard against spread of disease. For a herd of five or six cows the total cost will be around \$3 a cow, which is enough to give the stud operator a full time income and to build a sinking fund for replacement bulls. (Farm Journal, December.)

Britain Buys
Wheat from
Canada

CP report from London in New York Herald Tribune, November 19: The British Ministry of Foods has announced the purchase of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board. The huge transaction, designed to supplement stocks depleted by shipments to Russia, follows one of similar size last May. Canadian Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon, according to an AP report from Ottawa, said no statement on the price could be made, a policy followed since the start of the war. The new sale is in the form of futures.

Survey on War's

Effects on
Foreign Trade New York Times, November 24: More than two-thirds of all exports of the United States now are going to British Empire destinations, compared with somewhat more than one-third before the war, the Guaranty Trust Company asserts in the current Guaranty Survey, which discusses in detail the effects of the war on this country's foreign trade. The bank says: "Exports to Latin America have increased by more than half. Shipments to China have doubled, while those to Japan have shrunk to a small fraction of their former volume. Exports to Africa have increased threefold, mainly because of larger shipments to Egypt, the Union of South Africa and the Gold Coast, all of which is British Empire territory or strategic in a military sense."

Equally drastic changes have taken place in the sources of our imports, the bank points out. "Imports from Europe have declined to less than half of their former volume. Purchases from the British Empire as a whole have increased sharply, although from the United Kingdom itself they are approximately at the pre-war level. The most notable gains have taken place in imports from Canada, British Malaya and Australia. Receipts from Latin America have almost doubled, and purchases from the Netherlands Indies have shown an even sharper proportional gain."

Could Substitute
Silver for Copper
in Wiring

Science News Letter (November 22): Silver could be economically substituted for copper in the electrical equipment of the new aluminum and magnesium plants now being built and thus help

to relieve the present acute shortage of copper, declared Robert E. McConnell, chairman of the Engineers Defense Board, New York City, in an address to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in Virginia Beach. The Government owns 100,000 tons of silver, Mr. McConnell continued. Silver is an even better conductor of electricity than copper. It would cost very little to convert the government ingots into bus bars and wire.

The silver would be as safe as in the vaults. The plants will operate 24 hours each day. They will be guarded. Besides the wires will be alive all the time. When the emergency is over the silver conductors can be replaced by the more conventional copper ones, and the silver put back into the vaults, he said.

N.Y. Approves
Sale of Bottled
Skim Milk

The New York City Board of Health has approved the sale of skim milk in bottles, effective January 1, says a New York report in Dairy Record (November 19).

Dr. John Rice, Commissioner of Health, said: "Skim milk is one of the best sources of calcium in the diet and can be used either as a drink or in the preparation of various food dishes in the home. Other communities, such as Rochester, Chicago and Cleveland, have found that skinned milk, sold at a price considerably below whole milk, is being bought by the public to supplement regular milk purchases."

However, skim milk for fluid consumption may not be sold at restaurants, soda fountains, milk bars and other places where drinks are prepared for consumption on the premises. The containers in which skim milk is sold must bear the caption, Approved Skimmed Milk (Pasteurized). It will be sold at prices several cents below the price of regular milk.

Clover
Picker

A mechanical picker for red clover blossoms (for medicinal use) has been invented by Professors E. N. Gathercoal and P. D. Carpenter, University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, says Farm Journal (December). In tests, it picked four tons of blossoms a day from standing stalks. A rotary rake, whirling at 300 revolutions per minute, caught the blooms in its teeth and threw them into a hopper. The inventors think this machine will do as good a job on other crops, such as pyrethrum, where only the flower head is wanted.

Device Measures
Soil Moisture

For irrigation farmers there is an electrical device on the market that tells when the soil needs water and how much. The gadget consists of two small plaster of paris blocks placed permanently in the soil at the beginning of the crop year. These blocks absorb or release water (as does the surrounding soil), and the moisture condition is registered on a special instrument hooked up to electrical connections imbedded in the blocks. The device has been used in Colorado sugar beet areas for two seasons. (Farm Journal, December.)

Test Effects
of Toxic Agents
on Plants

At a temporary field station near Wheaton, Maryland, the BACE Division of Agricultural Chemical Research is investigating the effects of gaseous and other toxic chemical agents on the composition of plants. Fumigating equipment, including automatically operating gas analyzers and an electric solar radiation intensity recorder, are being tested as are experimental field plots of alfalfa and fall grain. Because of its extreme toxicity to plant life and its significance as an industrial effluent, emphasis is being given to the reactions of sulfur dioxide in the first year's investigations. (BACE News Letter, November.)

Wheat Storage
Project Well
Under Way

A CCC wheat storage project is now well under way at Jamestown, North Dakota, and Hutchison, Kansas, says BACE News Letter, November. About 250,000 bushels of wheat are stored in approximately 150 bins at each station. The studies consist of four parts: (1) management, (2) floors, (3) ventilation, and (4) special studies. The management studies will evaluate different types of conditioning practices, as well as of structures, which will be most effective and economical in keeping wheat in condition over a period of years. In the floor studies, 13 different types of floors are being observed in duplicate at each station in 1,000-bushel bins. At each location 12 bins are devoted to ventilation studies. In the special study, BEPQ is testing methods of insect control.

BACE Develops
Electric Cross-
Cut Saw

H. L. Garver and P. G. May, of BACE have developed a small, electrically operated, cross-cut saw, which is described in a recent bureau mimeograph (ACE-114). The saw uses a 1/4-horsepower motor and works satisfactorily on logs up to 15 inches in diameter. The cost of the outfit, including the motor, is about \$25. It cuts wood as fast as two men with a cross-cut saw, and at the same time permits the operator to handle the logs and toss away the billets. The mimeograph contains a list of materials and directions for assembling the outfit.

Harvester
and Baler
Tested

BACE News Letter, November, says that this fall the International Harvester Company tested a recently devised hay harvester and a pickup baler on a Wisconsin farm to determine the practicability of this equipment in collecting cornstalks. The stalks were chopped into pieces about 2 inches in length and compressed into 70-pound bales. J. H. Shollenberger witnessed this experiment to obtain information for use in research on the utilization of agricultural residues.